THE BEAVER ARGUS.

Vol. 51—No. 25. | Beaver, Pa., Wednesday, June 23, 1869. | Established 1818.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements are inserted at the rate of $1,00 per square for first insertion, and for each subsequent insertion 50 cents. A liberal discount made on yearly advertisements.

A space equal to ten lines of this type measures a square.

Business Notices set under a head by themselves immediately after the local news, will be charged ten cents a line for each insertion.

Advertisements should be handed in before Monday noon to insure insertion in that week's paper.

Business Cards.

PREMIUM TRUNK FACTORY.—Joseph Liebler, Manufacturer and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Trunks, Valises, Traveling Bags, &c., &c. No. 126 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. All orders promptly filled, and work Warranted. Factory corner of Fifteenth and Penn streets. [june16:1y

J. J. ANDERSON, having taken hold of his old Foundry again, in Rochester, Pa., will be pleased to meet his old customers and friends who may want either the BEST COOKING STOVE, Heating Stove, or any other kind of Castings of best material and workmanship. The business will be conducted by
J. J. ANDERSON & SONS.
je9:tf]

THE SHARON MILLS.—The undersigned takes this method of informing the public that they have purchased and taken charge of the Sharon Mills, formerly owned by the Messrs. Darragh, in Sharon, Beaver county, Pa. They have refitted them and are now prepared to do all kinds of grinding to the satisfaction of their patrons.—Their brands of flour will compare favorably with any in the market. Give us a call before going elsewhere. SAMUEL DAVIDSON & BRO.
june16:6m

ICE.—Our citizens will undoubtedly consult their interest, in the ice line, by leaving their orders for that cooling article, at J. R. Clarke's Grocery. He will promptly deliver at residences early "in morning" during heated season, on terms that other dealers cannot compete with in point of cheapness. [may26:tf

NOTICE:—New Bakery, at Wilson's old stand, Third Street, Beaver, Pa. JOSEPH M. REED takes pleasure to inform his old friends that he is established in business at the above stand, where he will be glad to meet and accommodate them. Fresh bread, cakes, crackers, nuts, &c. &c. Confectioneries of all kinds. No. 1 Flour, made from Fall Wheat, by the barrel, sack, or retail.
Jan. 6, 1869.

WILLIAM BARNES, dealer in Boots' Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers, &c., next door to Porter's Tin shop, Bridge street, Bridgewater, Pa., where he is prepared to manufacture and sell everything in his line at reasonable rates. Having removed his place of business from the corner near the Bridge to his present location, he invites his old friends and patrons to give him a call.
my26:9:1y.

J. B. RUTAN, Attorney at Law, Beaver, Pa. Office in Court House. [may12:tf.

BEN. K. PIERSOL, Attorney at Law and Surveyor of lands. Office opposite Professor Taylor's in Beaver. [apr12:tf.

E. P. KUHN, Attorney at Law. Office in McKinley's building, east of Public Square.
mar 31:1y.

BEAVER SEMINARY AND MUSICAL INSTITUTE.
I will make corresponding reductions in Tuition and Music for pupils who may use the cars to reach us for instruction. Term opens April 1, '69.
mar.17;3t. R. T. TAYLOR.

The Darlington Academy High School will open on Tuesday, the 6th of April, 1869. Term, thirteen weeks. Classes formed in the classics, Higher Mathematics, and Com. English. Fall term opens Sept. 1st.
J. BRADFORD RHODES,
Rev. S. Patterson, Principal.
Pres. Board of Trustees.
mar31:6mo.

Shingles, LATH AND FLOORING
Constantly on hand, and sold at the lowest rates in the market. Frame timber sawed to order.
feb10; tf J. & H. DARRAGH.

G. L. Eberhart, Civil Engineer and Surveyor. of New Brighton, Pa. Surveys, Maps and Profiles made on short notice. [je17,'68.

T. J. Chandler & Sons, Dentists, Rochester, Pa. Office in Beaver Station building. All work warranted. Prices moderate. Give us a call. [nov4'68:1y.

F. M. ANDERSON, General Police, Detective and Collection Agency, Office, at Rail-Road Depot, Rochester, Beaver Co., Pa. All business entrusted to my care will receive prompt attention, on reasonable terms. [apr28,'69:tf.

Beaver Seminary and Institute.—Spring session opened April 1st. This school so long and successfully conducted by Prof. Taylor and able assistants, offers extensive courses in the Classics, English and Music. For Catalogues address R. T. TAYLOR.

Shingles! Shingles.—The undersigned is Manufacturing and will always keep on hand a large stock of No. 1 and No. 2 16 and 18 inch Shingles, which he will dispose of at moderate rates. The mill is located near Beaver station, on the C. & P. Railroad. D. SHUMAKER.
jan11:69.

Coal, Coal.—The undersigned is prepared to deliver good burning Coal to all persons needing the article. Orders will receive prompt attention. S. P. CUMMINGS.
Dec. 2, 1869.

JAS. CAMERON, Attorney at Law Beaver, Pa. Office in the room formerly occupied by the late Judge Adams. Collections, &c., promptly attended to.
sept9'68:1y.

DENTISTRY.—Dr. J. Murray, of Bridgewater, has an "Office Right" to use the genuine GOODYEAR HARD RUBBER; consequently he does not use the Dry Rubber, or soap-stone, as a base for teeth.

Gold and Silver Fillings put in of the best material, and all work warranted.
Feb3:1y.

AMARANTH Lodge No. 294, I.O.G.T. meets every Monday evening at 7 o'clock, in Rochester, in Coffin's Hall. [feb10:tf

P. JEUNET, Watchmaker and Jeweler, 3d street, Beaver, Pa. (In room adjoining J. C. Wilson's office.) Gold watches and chronometers repaired and warranted. Engraving done to order. The patronage of the public is solicited, and satisfaction guaranteed. Give us a trial.
apr17'65:3m.

THOS. McCREERY, Banker, corner of Third street and diamond, Beaver, Pa. Money loaned on Government Bonds. Interest allowed on time deposits. We will also receive applications for policies in the NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., OF THE U. S. Also Merchants', Manufacturers' and Artizans' Co., of Pittsburgh, Pa. Office below the Court House.
apr17,1869:tf

HENRY MERZ, Dealer in Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Gaiters. Boots and shoes made to order. A long experience in the business enables him to do work in a superior manner. Terms moderate. Shop on Third street (near Rev. Miller's Bookstore), Beaver, Pa. Give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.
apr7,1869:1y

INDUSTRY SALT CO., Manufacturers and Dealers in Table and Coarse Salt, at Industry, Beaver county, Pa. All salt put up in good order, and warranted to give satisfaction. Orders promptly attended to.
S. B. BRIGGS, Manager.
E. BLUNT, Sec. & Treasurer.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Persons having business to transact with the County Commissioners, will find them in session, at their office, on Friday of each week, until Sept. 1st, 1869.
By order of the Board.
apr14'69:tf] JOHN R. EAKIN, Clerk.

CHAS. B. HURST, Notary Public, Conveyancer and Insurance Agent. Deeds and Agreements written and acknowledgements taken, &c. Having been duly commissioned as Agent for several first class Insurance Companies, representing the Fire, Life, Accident, and Live Stock Departments, is prepared to take risks and write policies on the most liberal terms. Also, agent for the "Anchor Line" of first class Ocean Steamers. Tickets sold to and from all ports in England, Ireland, Scotland, Germany and France. Office in Leaf's brick row, Diamond, Rochester.
apr29'68

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the estate of John McKinty, late of Green township, Beaver county, Pa., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all person indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
SAMUEL NELSON,
my26:6t Administrator.

Miscellaneous.

Rohrer's Wild Cherry Tonic Bitters,
ARE THE BEST IN USE.

USE ROHRER'S TONIC BITTERS,
The very best in the Market.
R. E. SELLERS & CO.,
NO. 45 WOOD STREET,
Opposite St. Charles Hotel, also entrance No 102 and 104 Third street,
PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.
Wholesale Agents for the West.

For sale by John Moore, Beaver, Pa.
je3:67:1y.

Pontefract & Cass,
Manufacturers of Woolen Goods,
FOUR DOORS ABOVE EDGAR'S FLOUR MILL
Fallston, Beaver Co.

WOOL-CARDING, Spinning, Weaving, Fulling, Cloth-dressing and the manufacture of Blankets, Flannels, Cloths, Casimeres, Knitting Yarns, will receive special attention, at prices lower than the lowest. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. je2:tf.

STATEMENT of the Bounty Account of CHIPPEWA TOWNSHIP, in full, June 11 1869.

	DR.
To amount brought forward	$3390.65
To bonds and interest on judgment	545.57
	3936.23
Wm. Anderson in account as Treasurer. CR.	
By cash paid in banks and on bonds	$3653.59
By sundry receipts and certificates, including treasurers percentage	98.11
	3751.70
To balance in cash a warrants in treasurer's hands	174.53
	3926.23

R. M. RHODES,
S. N. DOUTHITT, } Auditors.
B. B. WHITE,
jun16 3t. (Local copy.)

New Advertisements.

CHARLES COALE,
HAS OPENED A STORE IN
NEW BRIGHTON,
To WHOLESALE and RETAIL
WHITE LEAD,
LINSEED OIL,
GLASS, PUTTY,
BRUSHES, NAILS,
Mixed Paints.
Colors, in Oil and Dry,
Carbon Oil,
Boiled Oil,
Neat's Foot Oil,
Lard Oil,
Spirits Terpentine,
Coach Body Varnish.
COPAL VARNISH,
FURNITURE VARNISH,
DAMAR VARNISH,
SHELLAC AND
BLACK VARNISH,
COALE'S PATENT JAPAN
ARTIST'S MATERIALS,
Picture Frames, (to order,)
LOOKING GLASSES,
LOOKING GLASS PLATES,
FRENCH AND PLATE
WINDOW GLASS,
FRENCH ZINC,
ENGLISH AND
GERMAN GLUE,
SAND PAPER, &C.
His terms are CASH on delivery of Goods.
jan1,'69.

DR. H. S. HIBBARD,
W. A. SMITH.
TRUTH IS STRANGER THAN FICTION
It is a positive fact that
DR. H. S. HIBBARD & CO
H. B. Anderson's Old Store
BEAVER, PA., have
Drugs and Groceries,
Which they sell as cheap as can be bought in Pittsburgh. They have on hand and are daily receiving
PURE DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
PERFUMERY,
Patent Medicines, of all kinds, Legal, Cap, Letter and Note Paper Pens, Pencils, Ink, Fancy and Domestic Soaps.
Pure Wines and Liquors,
for Medical purposes ONLY.
Burning Oils, and other articles usually kept in first class Drug Stores.

The Doctor having had a practice of ten years feels confident of his ability to give satisfaction in the prescription department, which is under his special charge. He charges nothing for advice and prescriptions.

Physicians Prescriptions Carefully Compounded at all Hours Day and Night.
We also have an assortment of
Sugar,
Coffee,
Tea,
Rice,
Canned Fruits,
Spices,
Flavoring Extracts, Jellies, Candies,
RAISINS, CHEESE, CRACKERS, &C.

Our goods have been bought low for cash, selected with great care, and will be sold at the very lowest prices. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. Country Produce taken in exchange for goods. H. S. HIBBARD & CO.
Jan. 6, 1869.

Extraordinary
GRAND BALLOON ASCENSION
IN BEAVER,
could not be more astonishing than the fact that
SIMON SNITGER & CO.,
keep the best, largest and freshest stock of
GROCERIES, FLOUR, FEED, &c,
in Beaver county.
And although it takes gas to make a Balloon rise, you will find, if you visit their establishment that they don't have to resort to gas to make their goods go. To all, we would say, "rush in" and examine our stock! We have on hand the finest and best
TEAS,
COFFEE,
SUGARS,
PURE SPICES
Molasses, Syrups, Soaps,
also the best brands of
Tobacco and Cigars
to be found in the place
We make a specialty of
FLOUR & FEED,
buying and selling none but what are known to be the very best varieties in the county. Our establishment enjoys a well earned reputation in this particular, and we intend in the future as in the past to maintain it.
WE DEFY COMPETITION.
Don't mistake the place. We are still at the old stand, west end of 3d St., Beaver, Pa. Come and see us. [Jan6.

The Howe Sewing Machines
ARE THE
OLDEST ESTABLISHED
OF ANY IN THE WORLD.
They being the first Sewing Machines ever made and have been manufactured continually under the supervision of the original inventor,
ELIAS HOWE Jr,

Since their first introduction 1854. The improvement upon these machines made within the last two years and their rapidly growing popularity attests the fact that they have reached the very acme of perfection and that they are not only the oldest established but the best in the world.

These machines do perfect work upon all fabrics whether fine or coarse, making a stitch, also the invention of Mr. Howe, alike upon both sides of the fabric Sewed. The tensions, new, novel and unvarying, can be adjusted to any degree of tightness, and after being adjusted do not require changing, except for different threads.

To those who have used the Howe Machine, it is not necessary for us to speak; and we would only add to others who wish a perfect machines to be sure and see these machines before buying any other. Send for circular. Applications for agencies must be addressed to
SIBLER & STOOPS,
Sole agents for Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and West Virginia.
Office 22 South 8th St., Phila., and No. 8 St. Clair St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
sept9'68:1y.

Lumber FURNISHED AT THE LOWEST RATES, AT DARRAGH'S,
feb 10;tf] Sharon, Pa.

Miscellaneous.

SPRING STOCK.
C A R P E T S
Oil Cloths, Etc., Etc.
M'CALLUM BROTH'S.
51 Fifth Avenue, above Wood street,
PITTSBURGH, PA
Have on hand
THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE MARKET.
From the Finest Qualities to the Very Lowest Grades.
WINDOW SHADES,
Fine and Common Table Covers, &c., &c.
Prices uniform to all, and the lowest.
M'CALLUM BROS.
mar24:1y.

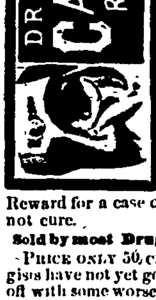
EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Philip Hoffman, deceased, late of the borough of Freedom, Beaver county, Pa., therefore, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment; and those having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement.
CATHARINE HOFFMAN, Ex'rx,
CHRISTIAN HOLLAND, Ex'r.
je9:6 w

Arbuthnot, Shannon & Co,
NO. 115 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS,
AT EASTERN PRICES.
W. T. SHANNON, J. G. STEPHENSON,
C. ARBUTHNOT.
mar 24:3m.

FAIRBANKS
STANDARD
SCALES
of all kinds.
ALSO, BAGGAGE BARROWS WAREHOUSE TRUCKS.
COPYING PRESSES,
IMPROVED MONEY DRAWERS.
Fairbanks, Morse & Co.,
102 Second Avenue, near Wood St., Pittsburgh.
SCALES REPAIRED PROMPTLY.
apr7:6mos.

BREAD! BREAD!

The undersigned takes pleasure in informing the public that he is still engaged in the Baking business at his old stand, on Market Street, Bridgewater, Pa. He warrants that nothing is used in his bakery to make white bread out of dark flour. Persons leaving their orders at his bakery will be supplied at their houses daily if so desired with the best of bread, &c. J. G. YOUNG.
apr14;3mos.



NO HUMBUG. It is WARRANTED to cure lost or impaired taste smell or hearing, watering or weak eyes, offensive breath, Ulcerated Throat or Mouth, Pain pressure in the Head, and loss of memory when caused, as all of them frequently are, by the ravages of Catarrh. It is pleasant and painless to use, contains no strong poisonous, or caustic, drug, but Cures by its Mild, Soothing Action. We will pay $500 Reward for a case of Catarrh that we can not cure.

Sold by most Druggists Everywhere.

PRICE ONLY 50 CENTS. If your Druggists have not yet got it on sale, dont be put off with some worse than worthless strong snuff, "fumigator," or poisonous caustic solution, which will Drive the Disease to the Lungs instead of curing it, but send sixty cents to us and the remedy will reach you by return mail. Four packages, post paid $2. One dozen for $5.

Send a 2 cent stamp for Dr. Sage's pamphlet on Catarrh. Address the proprietor, R. V. PIERCE, M. D.,
mar 3:3m;je:3m.) Buffalo, N. Y.

Farmers,
TRY THE
ALTA VELA PHOSPHATE,
It is composed principally of the celebrated Guano from
ALTA VELA.
Contains three per cent. of
AMMONIA!
An ample quantity to give activity (without injury) to the vegetation, and a large quantity of soluble
Bone Phosphate of Lime,
Together with POTASH and SODA, the essential elements of a
COMPLETE MANURE.
The high estimation in which it is held by many thousand farmers who are using it in preference to other kinds, is a sure guarantee of its value. Price $56 per ton. Send for a pamphlet! Address—The Alta Vela Guano Company, 57 Broadway, New York.

T. O. MORGAN,
SUCCESSOR TO
SHALLENBERGER BROS.
DEALER IN
Fine Family Groceries.
Queensware, Hardware,
NAILS, WINDOW GLASS, WOOD AND WILLOW WARE, BACON, FISH, FLOUR, SALT, LIME,
Country Produce Taken in Exchange for Goods.
Goods delivered free of charge in all the Villages.
aug19;68.

Miscellaneous.

KEYSTONE STOVE WORKS.
Car Factory Buildings,
NEW BRIGHTON, Penna.

Stoves, Grate Fronts, Fenders & Summer Pieces,
CHEAPER THAN EVER SOLD IN THIS COUNTRY.

LOOK AT THE PRICES!

FIRST PREMIUM COOK STOVE
RUBY.

No. 7, Splendid Baker, Large Square Oven,	$14 50
No. 8, Splendid Baker, Large Square Oven,	16.50
No. 9, Splendid Baker, Large Square Oven,	18.50

Franklin Parlor Stoves

No. 1, Jane Parlor, extra heavy,	10.25
" 2, " " " "	12.00
" 3, " " " "	17.00

HEATING STOVES,

No. 2, Ribbed Egg, very heavy,	8.00
" 3, " " " "	10.00
" 4, " " " "	15.00

Enameled Grate Fronts,

No.	93,	Grate	15¼ inch,	$2.00
"	92,	"	17 "	2.65
"	D,	"	18 "	2.95
"	91,	"	19 "	3.25
"	75,	"	19 "	3.25
"	C,	"	20 "	3.50
"	121,	"	21 "	4.00
"	12C,	"	21½ "	4.75
"	5,	"	21½ "	4.75
"	122,	"	22½ "	5.40
"	78,	"	23¼ "	5.00

FENDERS.

No. 73, Plain Rod, Wide,	.75
" 78, " " Narrow,	2.75
" 14, Fancy "	2.75
" 14, " without Rod,	2.75
" 22, Plain Rod,	2.00
" 22, Box, without Rod,	1.75
" 28, " " "	1.50

Pressed Sheet Iron Summer Pieces,

Plain Enameled,	$1.25
" " with Ornamental Centre,	1.50

All Work Warranted. Give us a Call.

TERMS, CASH.

---

oct14'68.] MERRICK & CO.

J. C. HAMMOND,
Dealer in
Flour, Feed, and Grain,
ROCHESTER, (ON THE HILL.)
Flour at prices to suit all, in regard to PRICE and QUALITY. Mill Feed, of all kinds.
CORN MEAL,
RYE FLOUR
BUCKWHEAT FLOUR,
CORN AND OATS,
constantly on hand. Also, a cheap and convenient
Wooden Pump,
the cheapest in use. A quantity of the celebrated Alta Vela
GUANO OR PHOSPHATE
on hand, which will be sold cheap, in order to introduce it.
I buy for CASH, and sell for the same. Cash buyers will find it to their advantage to call.
All Goods Delivered Free.
Jan 20-'69 J. C. HAMMOND

WALL PAPER.
WALL PAPER.
WALL PAPER
The largest and cheapest stock of Wall Paper in Beaver County.
BOOKS,
BOOKS,
BOOKS.
A large assortment of Miscellaneous, School and Religious Books, constantly on hand at Publishers' Prices.
Gift Books Suitable for the Holidays,
ON HAND.
STATIONERY,
STATIONERY,
STATIONERY,
An extensive variety of Paper, Envelopes, Lead Pencils, Gold and Steel Pens, Ink and Ink Stands, &c., &c.
We are the exclusive Agent for the celebrated
Foley's Gold Pen,
for this County; those seeking a good Gold Pen, would do well to see them before purchasing.
We are the Agent for this County for Krider's Photograph Marriage Certificate. The attention of Clergymen is respectfully called to this, as we can sell them at the same discount as they would get from the Publisher. Atwaters School Government for sale at Publishers' prices.
We have constantly on hand Floor Oil Cloth in large variety.
WINDOW SHADES,
WINDOW OIL CLOTH,
RUSTIC & PAPER SHADES.
—ALSO—
on hand Toys and Variety Goods suitable for the Holidays.
J. F. PRICE,
Dec21 Broadway, New Brighton

THE GREAT
Zingari Bitters.
A Safe Blood Purifyer,
A Splendid Tonic,
A Pleasant Beverage,
A CERTAIN CURE
AND
PREVENTATIVE OF DISEASES.

The ZINGARI BITTERS are compounded from a prescription of the celebrated Egyptian Physician Dr. CHEOPEUS who, after years of trial and experiment, discovered the ZINGARIAN HERB—the most remarkable vegetable production the earth, perhaps, has ever yielded—certainly the most effective in the cure of disease. It, in combination with the other valuable properties of which the ZINGARI BITTERS are composed, will cure

Dyspepsia, Fever and Ague, Billious Fever, Cholic, Colds, Bronchitis, Consumption, in its first stage, Flatulency, Nervous Debility, Female Complaints, Rheumatism, Dysentery, Acute and Chroic Diarrhœa, Cholera Morbus, Cholera, Typhoid and Typhus Fever, Scrofula, Diseases of the Kidneys, Habitual Costiveness, &c., &c., &c.

In the prevention and cure of the above diseases, it has never been known to fail, as thousands of our most prominent citizens throughout all parts of the country, will testify. Let the afflicted send for circular containing testimonials and certificates of those who have been cured after their cases had been pronounced hopeless by our best physicians. Principal Depot,
F. RAHTER & CO.,
No. 8, N. Front Street, Philadelphia.
Recommended by
Ex. Governor David R. Porter, of Pennsylvania.
Hon. Robert J. Fisher, of "
Hon. Edward McPherson, "
Hon. Joel B. Danner, "
Hon. William McSherry, and others, "
SEND FOR CIRCULARS.
feb10:t

SELECT MISCELLANY.

FOR RICHER—FOR POORER.

The great Barnard wedding had been followed by [illegible]-for consequences. Who could have supposed that, in less than [illegible], the young gentleman and [illegible] lady, who, on that occasion [illegible] as bridegroom and as bride [illegible] have been striking about in [illegible] waters, struggling for life? [illegible] seemd, as if the newspapers [illegible] never have done discussing the [illegible] gifts and festivities. They [illegible] way of talking freely about such matters in the public prints in those [illegible], but I cannot be persuaded [illegible] Jane really furnished the reporters with lists of the articles of her trousseau, or that she had an inventory taken of the presents sent to her by good friends, far and near. I know [illegible] a custom which prevailed quite extensively—somehow everything [illegible] into the papers—but Miss Barnard was not a vulgar person, the love given her was more precious than gold and dimonds, and, I think, it must [illegible] pained her when they were brought forward so conspicuosly in connection with the celebration of her marriage.

The day on which [illegible] married Jane Barnard was a [illegible] to Philip Rumsey. She was the [illegible] spray of an old family [illegible] had been noted long for [illegible]. That he, a poor artist, should [illegible] been encouraged, by any circumstances, to tell Jane that he loved her, would never cease to be a wonder [illegible] himself. But he was wishing heartily within the five years spoken [illegible] had never found the courage [illegible] tell it. It is often so with us; the good fortune which we would secure [illegible] the cost of life, proves, when [illegible] it at a price somewhat less, [illegible] than we can manage, or make [illegible].

It was because his p[illegible] not sell, and he had come [illegible] selling. Philip had not [illegible] tell Jane, at the outset, th[illegible] fortune consisted in his canvas and brushes. She had th[illegible] said, that no better fortune [illegible] asked than lay in them. If [illegible] and such another, received [illegible] thousands and dollars for vastly [illegible] pictures, who would v[illegible] say what he might not rec[illegible] Jane's courage and enthusiasm [illegible] the finest tribute Rumsey [illegible] ever received, and, while re[illegible] it, he thought, with infinite scorn, of scrubby critics, and that Public [illegible] patron who might interfere with his fate.

But after a lapse of five disappointing years, the aspect of things had greatly changed.

As soon as it began to look as tho' Philip and Jane might depend on him to any serious degree, Mr. Barnard, the venerable father of Miss Jane, made it evident to the pair that such dependence was not to be thought of. And, to convince them of his earnestness, he [illegible] them off, by considerably lessening the allowance which hitherto he had granted them.

His manner of doing [illegible] made it very evident that he was disgusted with his son in-law. In [illegible] he said, in so many words, that Philip was not able to support his [illegible] father would take her home, but, if he did so, it would be [illegible] understanding that the [illegible] between them was a final [illegible].

It was at this crisis [illegible] be called, when Jane had refused her father's [illegible] her husband began [illegible] here and there, and [illegible] discovery that his [illegible]. Thus, [illegible] with them, and [illegible] not knowing what good fortune had befallen them, satisfied that money was forthcoming when needed, talked about her husband, and thought about him, with the pride one feels in the success of the nearest and dearest. She especially experienced sensations of triumph when she spoke of Mr. Rumsey to her father, and quoted opinions entertained by good authorities of his genius and skill. The old gentleman had never been a patron of art, and had no reply to make to his talk; the only thing that he could say to the purpose was, that, if Rumsey could support his family by his profession, it would be a fortunate thing for them all around.

For a year after Philip had made the discovery about his credit, all went well with our friends—so well that the little lines of worry, which had now and then appeared on Jane's face, and threatened permanence, entirely disappeared. Philip worked with unflagging dilligence in his studio, concealing his desperation so well, that his wife had only the dilligence to disturb her. When she expostulated, he said, "These are my best days. I must work while the sun shines"—but, poor fellow, he was thinking that the sun would never come out of the cloud and strike the fog which environed him. He seemed to be happy in his work; but if he had dared to touch on that point in the hearing of any mortal, he would have made a dismal revelation. And yet his condition was blissful, as he perceived, when compared with that to which he was reduced as soon as his creditors began to exhibit anxiety in regard to their loans. One of these suspecting the state affairs because Philip avoided him began to be very pertinacious; and Philip, of course resented that. Jane had been building so confidently on her husband's success and fame during this year, that she bravely endeavored, in her ignorance, to stay this rising trouble—vainly, of course since there is but one way of ridding yourself of a dun, and that is, paying him what you owe.

Dismayed by her lack of success, fighting in the dark as she was, the wife's attitude toward her husband was one of entreaty. "For Heaven's sake, Philip, don't fail!" she seemed to say.

The appeal, based on loyal confidence, had its effect on him. Not a pleasing effect. Philip was so disgusted at his inability to control Fortune and command her favors, that the next friend who asked for the payment of what he owed excited all the ferocity that was in him, and, mild man though he was, he had enough of the "forest ranger" in him to make his creditor indignant when he made it manifest. Thus he lost a friend, and the loss embittered him.

And so matters went on; it seemed inevitable that the should go from bad to worse, till there was a perfect chaos and ruin.

Philip had, of course, real ability as an artist. I say, of course, because he had already accomplished what is never accomplished without ability; he had found an enthusiastic and proud admirer in his wife, and thoroughgoing abuse, as well as intelligent blame and praise, of critics—But the progress he was making answered as poorly his expectations as it answered his needs. He had calculated on high flights before he had tested his power to run well. Such skill as he had up to this time exhibited was the skill which may be acquired without the exercise of great patience. He depised plodding, not knowing what he did. One would have been slow to predict for him the joy of the adventurous explorer who finds the oasis in the desert, because it seemed likely that he would keep to the forest borders, rather than strike out boldly across the sands for the promised land. Plodding is the sacrifice which genius devoutly offers to the great God-power—in despising it Philip, of course, knew not what he did. Perhaps the excessive praise of well meaning but not over wise friends, when he was quite young. praise so lavishly bestowed that the doing of what men would call a "great work," would hardly have justified it, fostered his self-conceit to a degree that no amount of success would have surprised or even satisfied it.

So here he was in his twenty-seventh year harboring an Ishmaelitish notion that he was neither understood nor appreciated, and that he was in the world too soon, and going to prove a failure because there was no demand for really good pictures.

He wrapped himself up in gloom, and awaited an eclipse in silence, and it came with a rapidity on which even he had not calculated. Thus, a picture on which he had lavished months' of labor was sent from the exhibition walls to an auction room, and there sold for seventy-five dollars. It was enough to make a sane man mad.

Mr. Green's surprising works dashed off in a day, and sold at the same time, brought three times the sum. Reflect on that for a moment.

Philip thought of Hayden and Tom Thumb, and he did not seek the remedy of the former. But he said to his wife, who by some mischance had become possessed of the newspaper which contained an account of the sale, "I have a little self respect left, Jane, if I have none for the art knowledge of this city. I shall send no more pictures to exhibitions, or to auction rooms. The dear public have seen the last of me for one while."

The dear public would have smiled to hear him. What did it care? It had not asked him for anything, and if he persisted in giving what it did not want, why, he must not expect an excessive display of gratitude.

The young lady, his wife, to whom he communicated his resolve, tried bravely to smile, but failing in that, said with determined spirit:

"There must be good judges of good pictures somewhere, Phil!—Come! Come! we'll search to the world's end rather than give up beaten."

"The journey would be a short one," thought Philip, ruefully, "unless we went on foot and begged our bread by the way." He could not say this to Jane, he brought himself to say a thing much more cruel, which was this:

"I can't think of anything better for you, dear, than go back to your father. He invited you to come.—We shall be obliged to do something desperate—and I don't want to do anything by halves. This, I confess, is the most desperate thing that I can think of.

He spoke without looking at his wife, and was thankful, though rather surprised, that she neither fainted nor broke out into crying. It had been for sometime evident to him that they must make a move, and this was the last day they would be able to remain in their present lodgings, since the sale of Hagar had brought him only chagrin.

"We must go somewhere," he continued, in a hard voice. "It costs me too much to stay here, and I—" here he broke down—after all, he could not put the fact into words—could not say to Jane that he was unable to support her.

It was now her turn to speak.

"You think I had better go back to my father?"

"I do."

"You will be better off, if you are [illegible]

[illegible] perate, and she [illegible] end, that a laugh was the best thing possible. Tragedy was becoming too tragic.

"I'm very glad that you don't insist upon it," said she in a moment. "You really mean, Mr. Secretary of the Treasury, that we are without funds necessary to go on?"

"Jane, don't question me further."

"Pride and poverty, I have always heard, have a tough time of it together," she answered.

"Am I not sufficiently humiliated? Pride! I haven't enough to keep me from saying all this to you."

Philip found it comparatively easy to say this, for Jane had turned away from him and was exhibiting the "versatility" for which she had always been remarkable, by giving her attention to the fine things in her bureau drawers. She now looked into their depths with an intentness which indicated search or indecision; at last she took up hastily a jeweled box and walked rapidly to her husband.

"Philip," she said, a fine color mounting to her handsome face, "we were married once—and here's the evidence that it was considered quite an event. What a jem it was!"

"A fortunate thing for you, that! The most brilliant match of the season—two thousand cards out—more or less—wasn't that what they said in the papers?"

"How can you tattle so? Fortunate! I don't think it was. Perhaps it would have been if we really had been married, and you hadn't kept your counsel in this shameful manner. We will be married over again now, if you please, and here's a wedding gift for you, which won't get talked about in the papers. For richer—for poorer, this time, and till death do us part. You don't want me to go. You would be lost if I went. What would become of you, Phil?"

Then both were silent. What could a poor fellow say with such a wedding gift as that mass of precious things which she had poured into his lap, he by stress of circumstances compelled to accept them? As for Jane, she had come to the end of words. But a long time after that day of her second marriage, as she always called it, she was saying to herself, over and over again, "For richer, for poorer—" and thinking what weighty meaning was in the words.

Those young persons now went in less conspicuous quarters than they had hitherto occupied. In a measure they were lost to sight. It is quite easy to die in a great city; nobody expostulates with you if you are resolved upon it. The wonder is how any one lives on when dying is so easy. How beautiful modest too it is to retire in silence!

They lived on their bridal jewels, when these had been transformed into bread-fruit, and each in the eyes of the other became more lustrous and beautiful, as if crystal and pearl had by some surprising process become transformed into blood, bone and tissue.

As time went on, they continued to "hold their own," and to pay as they went, and of the darkness there was no return.

Philip sent nothing to the Academy in these days. Now and then inquisitive persons and friendly persons asked why not, and received no satisfactory answer. He worked, though, every morning in his studio, and eleborated and thought, and experimented, as though he had the mint at comand, and an indefinite extension from old Father time. His wife admired, praised, was astonished—but also she was troubled not a little, for he made no effort to bring these pictures before any buyer—he exhibited nothing. When he finished a work, he turned its face to the wall, and seemed to forget about it. How long would this go on? able to live on pearls and dimonds?

Jane asked herself this question, and answered it by saying to herself, "You fool! he has hit upon some way of making money, that's what he does when he is away from you. He merely keeps on with painting—Heaven knows why."

One evening she asked him, as others had done, though in a very different spirit why he did not send two or three of these pictures to the spring exhibition.

The answer he gave her was rather more satisfactory than the others received, though it was in the old strain:

"I will wait till people are glad to hear from me," and she perceived that, though he said it with pride, he spoke now without bitterness. What was she secret of this patience, this resolve? They were walking up the avenue in the moonlight, when she made a bold advance, and said:

"How many pupils have you, Phil?"

"One," he answered.

"Pupil must pay well?

"Yes, it would be foolish to expect better pay."

They were both silent for a moment, and shouts as out of Bedlam at that moment broke on the air. Bidders and buyers were at their work like madmen within the doors of the handsome building they were passing. They went on in silence for a block or two, then the doubt which long had troubled Jane expressed itself.

"Phil, I had rather starve than to think of you in such a place at work for me, gathering bread-fruit."

"No danger," he answered, half laughing. I might shake a tree like that long enough before anything would fall for us."

Jane made no reply. She hoped her silence would win his confidence, but it did not, and so she said:

"There is only one thing I ask for, and that is to see a picture of yours, a perfect picture in the Academy before I die."

"Am I on the road to that?" he asked, with a gleam in his eyes that she did not see.

"You know best yourself."

The answer expressed so well what Jane had wished to say that the chief thing she desired was to be able to trust him perfectly—that she owned to herself afterward that she could not have accomplished more in an hour's stroll if she had determined beforehand on their talk.

Time went on, and it became more and more clear to her that the unshared secret was a blameless one.—Whatever work he was doing Philip's conscience was easy about it, and so Jane ceased to speculate concerning it. She hoped that he had not undertaken a class of private pupils to worry the life out of him; perhaps he worked on the preparation of artists' materials; he sometimes came home with daubs on his garments, which certainly he had not obtained in his studio. No matter, he was cheerful and well; he preserved a steady hand, clear sight, and his ambitious art aims. So all must be well. She asked no more questions, but tore up the weed of doubt, poison-rooted, which had flourished in the shade. "If there must be a secret," she said, "there are two that can play at that. Why shouldn't I have one as well as he?" But—can a woman keep a secret?

It was in those days that Jane Rumsey's brother, Mr. Watson Bernard, went abroad with his wife, and old Mr. Bernard, with whom they had lived, was left in solitary state in his lonely old mansion. Mr. Watson was ordered off by his physician, so there was nothing to be said or done except the thing that would hasten his departure. But it was a sad plight that the father was left in, [illegible] of age and [illegible] misery fastening upon him.

In those days Jane proved herself the good daughter, spending a part of every day in her old home. The old man felt the comfort of her presence, and more and more relied upon it—and she was cheerful company for his sick room, she was so strong, so cheerful, so manifestly satisfied with her portion in this life. Her father had, as it were, turned her off, and she had been able to get on without him—while his son had done what he would, Jane had been shifting for herself as best she might—but how she had flourished! while Watson was a breathing agony. These were among Mr. Barnard's reflections day after day as he saw her come and go. He would have dismissed the thought had it been possible, but possible it was not.

As time went on it became evident to Jane that sooner or later her father would say to her, "There is no use—I can't be left to myself—you must come here, you and Rumsey. You spend most of your time now in the street, coming and going." One evening as she was about to leave he did make use of almost these very words.

When he had done so she knew, of course, that, though Philip would raise objections, he would be obliged to remove them. And—this was a question, would old friends and the old way of life be restored by her return to her father's house? Can this earth by any process get back her old lizards and her ancient ferns? Are they not all gone indiscriminately into oblivion, that we may have warmth and light in our houses? Hail to the fossils by whom we are what we are!

When Jane took the stage at its up town terminus it was growing late in the afternoon, and for some distance she was the only passenger; but seats were taken on the route by one and another, until entering Broadway below Fourteenth street, they were caught in a tangle, and for three minutes at least policemen were occupied in untying the hard knot of horses, carts, stages and foot passengers.

She had nothing to do then except to look around her, and this she did. It was while doing so that an angel with unseen hands lifted up a sign before her face by which she was to conquer.

The door of the stage preceding them, that door on which her eyes chanced to fall, held her attention in a way that drew her forward on the seat toward the window, and her fellow-passengers preceived, of course, that she was greatly interested in watching the dexterous management of the guardians of street order. Not so. Neither was the sudden movement of hers intended to hide the tears which started to her eyes. She only wished to ascertain whether she was indeed to believe what those eyes had seemed to see. For what did they see but a picture on the door of the stage in advance, which she knew no hand but Philip's could have painted, unless it was a hand which his had guided?

Withdrawing her eyes from that scene, she glanced around her at the sketches painted above the windows of the stage in which she rode. In that rapid survey Jane Rumsey, wife of Philip, seemed to see much more than enough.

The stage moved on again, but now at a snail's pace, while one of the passengers at least felt as if she could fly. Finally, when she had decided that she could sit there no longer, she pulled the driver's check.—Doubtless it was an annoyance to other passengers that the woman in the corner should not have discovered, till just after they were again in motion after that tiresome delay, that she had gone as far as she wished!—Had she been asleep, they grumbled. What cared Philip Rumsey's wife, her swift feet gliding over the pavement? Anybody who passed her might have said, "there goes a happy woman!" She was thinking with joy that, even if Philip should fall at last as an artist, he had perfectly succeeded as a man.

Ascending to her room on the fourth floor, it seemed to her that the most delightful home atmosphere pervaded it. Once she would, have thought, "What! up there!—crowded in among all these buildings! I should suffocate, even if I did not go distracted with the din."

Contemplating it now, and in the light of the necessity of returning to her father's house, she could have wailed even Eve's lamentation.

Philip had not returned yet, and she said to herself, "If that is his secret, I will respect it," and she fully intended to act upon her resolution; but when he came she had said little to him, by no means had exhausted the topics of talk, had not even touched upon her father's proposal, when these words burst forth:

"While I was riding down this afternoon, Philip, I made up my mind that no matter now many twenty thousand dollar pictures you paint, I shall never keep a private carriage."

"Why?" he asked.

"Because we couldn't set up such a gallery of pictures as we have in a stage."

There was a lazy indifference in the answer which Philip returned, after a moment.

"Pictures enough everywhere.—You need not abstain from the coach on that account. By the way, Jane, look at this vase from Paris! I've had it in my possession some time. You must pardon me for not presenting it before; in fact, I hardly know how to do it now. Excuse my awkwardness."

No wonder that they both laughed when the artist, discovered as an illuminator of public works, revealed to the porcelain painter the fine vase which the dealer had marked "Paris!"

No wonder they laughed with tears in their eyes. Let those laugh that win. Jane had won as well as Philip, in the great struggle for life, and her husband had watched her proceedings with a pride which induced him to secure for her this fine evidence of her success, some time before the dealer would be able to import duplicates for the market.

But he had not expected that when he crowned her with a love worthier than he had given her on their first or even on their second wedding-day, she would have ready for him a wreath of honor everlasting.

And now they must talk about going back to affluence, and the great temptations of the world. Well, they had passed through an experiance which had so much enriched them that I have not scrupled to borrow of it in behalf of any who choose to appropriate the results. Certain omnibus pictures and paris-painted vases to my thinking may be numbered among the finest of specimens of high art to be found among us.

A STORY FOR THE LITTLE FOLKS.

Tommy Jones had once a birthday. Not a remarkable fact in itself, for most people have birthdays, sooner or later. Mostly sooner, for, as one grows older, one does not say so much about one's birthdays.

But upon this especial birthday, being nine years old, Tommy had a variety of presents, his heart being especially bound up in the gift of his Uncle John, which was no less than his first dollar bill. A crisp, fresh, greenback dollar, with Mr. Chase's handsome face in one corner, and Mr. Spinner's queer signature in the other. [illegible] boy of nine years. It is a great thing to have one's first dollar bill.

So he asked his mother if he might have a party.

"A party! I guess not."

"O, not a *big* party, only can't Charley Thompson come over and play with me, and stay to tea?"

"O, well, I don't know that I object to Charley. I think it would be rather a good plan, and I'll make you some roundhearts for tea, too."

So Tommy kissed his good mother and ran off to invite Charley. Presently the two boys came back; Charley in the very highest condition of scrub and polish attainable by mere soap, water, and brisk toweling, and his hair flying out of his head with excessive brushing, that he might do full justice to Tommy's "party."

They at once adjourned to the unfurnished room over the dining room, where Tommy held his headquarters. The walls of this apartment were covered with wood cuts in every style of art, and here Tommy had collected all that he could call his own in the way of toys, picture books, and all the rattle traps in general pertaining to boys of his age.

Their games were perfectly harmonious, for Tommy planned them all, and as Charley knew perfectly well, that if he did not play Tommy's way he would get 'pounded,' he had sense enough to see that discretion was by far the better part of valor, and gave in at once to all of Tommy's suggestions. So they had a 'splendid time,' and Tommy showed Charley all of his things, and at last he brought out the famous dollar bill.

Charley looked at it all over and upside down, and wished he had an Uncle John—or at least a dollar bill of his own—but added, with a sigh, that he never expected to have so much money till he was big enough to sell newspapers. Tommy was just very grand indeed, that *he* could get dollar bills without working for them, when the tea bell rang.

Off started the boys.

"Ain't you going to put your dollar away?" asked Charley.

"O, I guess it'll be safe enough till after tea. Then mother'll make me fix up the play room, and I'll put it away then." Wholesome discipline of the Jones family.

So Tommy ran down stairs, calling to Charley to hurry or the slapjacks would get cold.

They had hot slapjacks with sugar and nutmeg on them, in honor of Tommy's birthday, and stewed dried peaches, and roundharts. Mr. Jones, who was a very quiet, round faced little man, served the stewed peaches and the slapjacks, and Mrs. Jones, who was brisk and lively, and wore a good many ribbons, poured out the tea, and everbody ate all he could, very rapidly, indeed.

Then Charley wanted to go home, for it was growing dark, but Tommy insisted that he should help fix up the play room. Charley said that his mother would get anxious about him. Then Tommy 'stumped' him to stay, and Charley, who was a bit of a coward, and dared not stand a 'stump,' consented, and they went up stairs and began to regulate things a little.

In a few minutes Tommy gave a howl! Then he gave another, and sprang on Charley like a panther.

"You stole it! you stole my dollar! That's what you wanted to sneak home for! I'll *give* it to you!"

"I didn't!"

"You did!"

"I didn't! murder!"

Mrs. Jones had ran up to the scene of action, (Mr. Jones had gone back to the grocery store, which kept open till eight o'clock,) but all she could hear was,

"You did!"

"I didn't!"

"Murder!"

Mrs. Jones separated the combatants, tried to make Tommy stop his outcries, washed Charley's bloody face, and sent him home, saying that she would try and find out the rights of the case in the morning. Meanwhile Tommy plunged about, roaring like a wild beast, and nearly threw the play room out of its own windows.

Mrs. Jones, with the help of Bridget, undressed, and put Tom to bed by main force, declining to hear a word from him till morning. There was a rod about, which she felt strongly inclined to use, but as long as she hadn't an idea as to the merits of the case, and never whipped on general principles, she wisely decided to wait till morning before calling the case.

Then she took a small lamp and searched carefully over the play room. But she could find no trace of the dollar bill, and had to go sorrowfully to bed. Sorry for the loss of the money, and very sorry indeed that her little boy had got into such an ungovernable rage, and very sorry that she was obliged to suspect poor Charley of having taken the money. She pitied Charley's mother, for she had but little comfort except in him, and had to work hard at her needle for a very plain living. It would nearly break Mrs. Thompson's heart to hear that her boy was not honest.

As for Charley he went home vowing that if he ever got big enough he'd thrash Tom Jones out of his boots for saying he took his dollar, and as it was he'd never speak to him, nor lend him his india rubber again, *as long as he lived.*

Perhaps you think it wasn't genteel to live in the same house with another family. Well, generally it isn't a good plan. *I* shouldn't like it. But you see in this, the one family couldn't very well help it, if the other chose to stay.

And they took up *such* a little room; only a little space between the sleepers, under the play room floor.

It was only Mr. and Mrs. Mouse and their babies. They were a very quiet little family; ate little, and made very little disturbance. On the afternoon in question, the boys had made such a noise on the uncarpeted floor that the mice had quaked for their very lives. But now that the boys had raced away to their supper, Mr. Mouse began to think of their own, for they had had nothing to eat for hours. So he peeped out of the grand Moorish arch over the entrance to his dwelling. In other words, he looked cautiously out of the half of a knot hole, near his nest.

There were some crumbs of doughnut scattered around. Mr. Mouse relished them exceedingly, and carried one large morsel home to his wife. Then he came back and pursued his investigations. Presently back he came at a full run!

"My dear," said he, "here is just the thing! You complained of being chilly last night, and here is a nice blanket. The nights *are* frosty for the season! And, my dear, as Nibbler is delicate, see that she is well wrapped up in it. I'm anxious for her lungs this chilly spring."

So saying, he thrust into the nest a scrap of green paper, crisp and new, with Mr. Chase's handsome face in one corner, and Mr. Spinner's queer signature in the other. Mrs. Mouse had little to say, but she gave a grateful little squeak, and divided it up, and the whole family made themselves exceedingly comfortable among its crumpled folds.

So you see [illegible] that Charley Thompson never took that dollar bill at all!

"My dear," said Mr. Jones to his wife, [illegible] is getting quite too big for his crib. Wouldn't it be a good thing to furnish the back chamber for him, and fix it up comfortably? [illegible] ribbons trembled.

"I've been thinking of it, too," she replied. "And we could put *our* bed room carpet upon it, and take the spare room carpet for ourselves, and put the parlor carpet on that, and get a nice, new, English double back Brussels for the parlor. And O, wouldn't that be nice! and then we could save our parlor for company."

Mr. Jones stroked his smooth face. He felt as if he had pulled the string of a shower bath. He foresaw new walnut and red furniture, lace curtains, and frail gim-cracks of all sorts, in everybody's way, and expatriation of himself and his evening paper. And I don't want any better looking company for myself than I've got now."

Mrs. Jones simpered a little, not much.

"I shall put the gas and water into the room, and fit up a clothes press, and paper and paint it nicely, and matting will do for this year."

Mrs. Jones pouted a little.

"I only thought it would be good management."

"So it will another year, my dear, excellent."

Mr. Jones, though a small, smooth faced man, was Captain of his own ship, and Mrs. Jones was a wise woman, so she cheerfully submitted to matting, and the next day the plumbers came. Up came the board next the base, and down went the pipes for gas and water. Mrs. Jones superintended it, for she liked to see things properly done.

The iron gas pipe went down flat into Mr. Mouse's former residence, right among the bits of green paper that had made their nest.

Mrs. Jones pounced upon them like a hawk—or a housekeeper. There lay the remains of Tommy's famous dollar bill.

You and I knew long ago, that Charley did not take the money, but Tom and his mother didn't, and Charley had been snubbed at school and out of school, till his life was a burden, and his mother had cried herself to sleep many and many a night about it, though she never doubted the truth of Charley's story, yet the bare suspicion made her miserable.

And the first thing Mrs. Jones did was to take the bits over to Mrs. Thompson and tell her all about it. Then Mrs Thompson cried, and was very angry that Charley should have suffered so unreasonably. But they finally made it all up, and Mrs. Jones bought a new dress on purpose to have Mrs. Thompson make it, and paid her well for doing it. Then they pasted the bits of paper neatly on a piece of tissue paper, trimmed it nicely off, and put a little more money to it, and Tommy bought a copy of one of those stories of a bad boy who reformed, and saved somebody's life, and had a boat presented him for it. I forget what they called the story that year; you all know it.

And Tommy isn't mad at Charley any more, and they borrow knives, and pencils, and india rubbers, just as if nothing had happened, and Tom gives him ever so many doughnuts, and Mrs. Jones sends all her friends to Mrs. Thompson's dress maker's shop.

And all this came about because Mr. Jones persisted in bringing gas and water into Tommy's room, instead of spending the money in buying an elegant carpet, and shoving all the old ones back.

And here's the moral, which you needn't read if you don't like to:

1st. It isn't best to pound a boy for doing something till you find out if he did it or not, nor then either.

2d Don't live in the same house with another family if you can help it, if it is ever so small a family, and takes up ever so little room.

3d. When you furnish a room, consult real comfort and common sense and don't pass sentence of outlawry upon yourselves, because you want a parlor kept nice, and neat, and still, and dark, for strangers who don't care a fig for you, after your trouble

THE BEAVER ARGUS

Is published every Wednesday in the old Argus Building on Third Street, Beaver, Pa., at $2 00 per year in advance.

Communications on subjects of local or general interest are respectfully solicited. To insure attention favors of this kind must invariably be accompanied by the name of the author.

Letters and communications should be addressed to
J. WEYAND, Beaver, Pa.

The Beaver Argus

J. WEYAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Beaver, Penna., June 23, 1869.

FOR GOVERNOR, 1869.

JOHN W. GEARY.

Republican Nominees.

Senate,
JAMES S. RUTAN,
[Subject to decision of Conferees.]
Assembly,
WILLIAM C. SHURLOCK,
GEORGE S. BARKER,
[Subject to decision of Conferees.]
Sheriff,
ARTHUR SHIELDS,
Treasurer,
EBEN ALLISON.
Register and Recorder,
DARIUS SINGLETON.
Clerk of Court,
JOHN C. HART.
Commissioner,
JOSEPH BRITTAIN,
Auditor,
W. H. LUKENS.
Poor House Director,
ROBERT COOPER.
Trustees of Academy
D. P. LOWARY,
JAMES SMITH.

☞ The editor of the ARGUS is on a trip for his health. We hope he will find it.

COMMISSIONER Delano has issued a circular stating that no property seized by any internal revenue officer will be released by an order from the Commissioner until the officer who made the seizure and the assessor and collector of the district have reported the facts in the case, with their recommendation, or had ample opportunity to make such report and recommendation.

Mr. Bright's honest letter against the conduct of the Lords in the matter of the Church Bill has had the effect not only of rallying a great many Lords, but calling out the Premier himself. Mr. Bright's candor is so wholesom and powerful that Mr. Gladstone finds it necessary to explain that the untamed Commoner and Cabinet officer had no intention of threatening the House of Lords. No; he only warned them.

REPORTS have been received in Washington on Saturday from Revenue officers in East Tennesee, North Carolina, and the border counties of Virginia, communicating intelligence of the seizure and the distruction of sixty illicit distilleries in those localities within a few weeks past. The work is rendered exceedingly difficult and dangerous, owing to the remoteness of the districts and desperate character of those engaged in the business. General Sherman has directed the military, when ever a force can be spared, to render all assistance in their power to Revenue officers.

—The *Pittsburgh Commercial* is of the opinion that our Gearyism savors of "Richness." The *Commercial* is just about as well acquainted with our views and feelings as his anonymous correspondent "Truth."—*Radical.*

Or, as anybody else. The *Radical* editor adopts the theory of a celebrated French Diplomat, that "the true basis of language is the facility it affords of concealing one's real sentiments," and writes upon that theory. He is not, however, an adept in the use of language for that purpose, because no one conversant with his writings has any doubt of his hostility to Geary. The weight of evidence is so strong for the renomination of Gen. Geary to-day, that he wishes to provide a decent path of retreat, and accept of the situation.

COMMISSIONER Delano has made a decision upon a question submitted to him by the Board of Brokers of New York as to their liability to pay a tax of one-twentieth of one per cent. upon sums received by them for negotiating sales. It is said that he decides they are liable as commission merchants on all sales in excess of $50,000 made by or for them at the rate of one dollar on each one thousand dollars, except those made by other wholesale dealers who pay a tax as such and sell on commission, and are consequently liable on sales made through commercial brokers, and that commercial brokers are also liable upon all sales negotiated by them at the rate of fifty cents on each one thousand dollars, excepting those made by or through another broker.

SENATOR Nye, in the name of all the people of that portion of the United States known as the "Pacific Slope," has invited Senator Sumner to visit that country during the summer, and enlighten the people thereof on the Alabama claims and other important political topics of the day. Sumner has accepted the invitation, and will accompany the Ways and Means Committee, which leave New York next week. Prominent politicians attach much significance to this proposed trip of Mr. Sumner. They say he favors strongly the idea of making the question of the duty of our Government in the matter of the Alabama claims a test in the coming political campaigns in the various States, and if he should make any speeches while in the West, it is not improbable that he will so announce himself.

INTELLIGENCE received in Washington city on June 17th, by the friends of Cuba represent that the fight at Peurto del Padre was of more importance than first reported. The effect of the defeat of the Spanish troops was most decisive, almost destroying the effectiveness of the Spanish forces in that portion of the Island. It opens up direct communication with the canst and enables the forces of the Cuban army to protect the landing of reinforcements from the United States. Friends of Cuban independence in Washington are very anxious to hear from Gen. Jordon's command. It is known that for some days he has been in close proximity to a large Spanish force, and a collision was imminent at any time. Gen. Cespedes and Quesada are reported to be confident they are masters of the situation and that the independence of Cuba is certain. Every expedition which has left the United States has successfully landed and joined General Quesada's army, and now compose a formidable and effective force and are a terror to the Government troops, as in every collision they are victorious.

—Omaha dispatches say Senator Conkling, Hon. Ben. Wade and Gen. Boynton arrived there Friday morning, and left with their families for Promonotory last evening. A large number of tourists and pleasure seekers are now arriving daily, going to the mountains on the Pacific coast.

THE last *Radical* says they would assist in putting down corruption "*could they only see their way.*" They know there is an unexpended balance of the public funds in the State Treasury. They knew that the interest on this fund amounts to an enormous sum during the lapse of a year. They know the State Treasurer pockets this interest. They know such interest should and ought to be faithfully applied toward reducing the State debt. They know a law could be passed so to apply this interest. They know that the State Treasurer does not so apply it. They know that that officer could use this hundred thousand dollars for electioneering purposes. They know they have the power, as controllers of a public journal, to lay these facts before the people and to demand a pledge from their candidates for the Legislature to vote for a new man for State Treasurer, and for a law appropriating interest on unexpended balances to the payment of the public debt. This is the way to put down corruption. We have shown you the way. Will you follow it?

THE last *Radical* has a long editorial on the subject of bribery and corruption, showing its rise and progress in a country like ours; and then sagely proceeds to condemn the efforts made to repress this political evil by asserting that the assaults made upon it "come from a class who rather seek the disgrace of their more fortunate or more astute rivals than a political purity or a reform in the interest of public morality."

The *Radical* claims to be an honest intelligent, high-toned conservator of the principles and purity of the Republican party. Why does it not strike at corruption? Why does it not demand that our candidates for the Legislature pledge themselves to vote for a State Treasurer who will use the interest arising upon the unexpended balances of the State funds, for the purpose of reducing the State debt, and thus relieve the people from the burden of some hundred thousand dollars per annum? He answers that "good men would work to expel this evil from our politics, *could they only see their way.*" The argument results in this, that it is better to suffer the evil than to inquire out, or learn the way to oppose it. The ignorance of such a writer is to be commiserated.

The *Radical* refers to history to prove that ours is not the only country in which bribery is resorted to, nor this the age in which it has alone flourished. The editor does not refer to this to excuse corruption, but only to show that our country and State are no exceptions to the rule and to smooth over the enormity of the offence by showing that "our country is by no means so sunk in this sin as many would have us believe."

"When this reproach to public affairs" in our State "comes to an end" it will be found not to have been apologized for and defended, by "men whose characters do not excite scorn, and whose abilites do not provoke derision."

EX-SECRETARY STANTON'S LAW SUIT.

The case of Wm. T. Smithson *vs.* E. M. Stanton was expected to come before the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, at Washington on the 14th of June inst., on motion of plaintiff to produce certain original letters. The facts of the case are thus stated: Smithson, who is a citizen of Washington, sues Stanton for damages, laid at $10,000 for trespass and false imprisonment. He alleges that Stanton, in 1863, while Secretary of War, caused him to be imprisoned in Fort Lafayette, where he remained four months, and was then released, there being no grounds for holding him. That afterward Stanton again caused his arrest as a spy, had him tried before a Court Martial, was sentenced to five years imprisonment in the Albany Penitentiary, where he remained one year, and was then released by President Lincoln. Meantime his property was seized, and his family turned out of their house, and his furniture disposed of. Plaintiff alleges that there was no grounds for the proceedings, and that letters used on the trial were forgeries, gotten up expressly to make a case against him, and he moves that the originals be brought into Court for inspection. The defense sets forth that Smithson acted as a spy, gave information to the enemy, and advised an assault on the Capitol. That he wrote treasonable letters in 1860 under the assumed name of Charles R. Cables, that he acted as financial agent for the enemy, and raised money on bills of credit, &c.; that he was so engaged before the time of the alleged assault and imprisonment; that at that time this District was under martial law, and he (Stanton) being then Secretary of War, and believing above recited facts, caused the arrest, and by the advice of the Judge Advocate General and Solicitor of the War Department, had Smithson tried before a court martial on the 2d of October, 1863, on the charge of holding correspondence with and giving intelligence to the enemy, and that he was found guilty and sentenced to imprisonment for five years in the Penitentiary. The sentence was approved, and Smithson imprisoned in the Albany Penitentiary until November, 1864, when he was released by order of the President, but not pardoned, the sentence being held against him as surety for his good behavior. As to alleged breaking, ejecting, and putting out and removing his family and servants from possession and use thereof, and as to seizing of furniture, the defendant says plaintiff should not recover, because, by virtue of the act of Congress of July 17, 1862, to punish treason, confiscate the property of rebels, &c., it was enacted that property and effects of rebels should be seized. This act was done as Secretary, and he is protected by the fourth section of the act of Congress, March 3, 1863, that any order of the President or officers under his authority, during the rebellion, shall be a defence in all courts, to any suits, for any search, seizure, arrest, or imprisonment, made, done, or committed, by virtue of such orders. It is expected that the trial will be a very interesting one, it being the intention of the plaintiff to make it a test case, and he will carry it up to the Supreme Court in the event of an adverse decision.

—Vice President Colfax is expected at Hartford Conn, on Wednesday. A reception in his honor will be given at the residence of Pliny Jewell, father of Gov. Jewell.

From the Pittsburgh Commercial.

SPECIFIC CHARGES.

"General charges," "vague insinuations," "intimations without specifications," constitute the entire stock in trade of the precious fellows who have been wonderfully shown up by the popular demand for a searching reform in office, and in our politics. Thus the Beaver *Radical*, of which our most affable, self-denying, unobtrusive friend, M. S. Quay, is the editor and proprietor, adds its dulcet notes to the refrain which injured innocence is putting up just at present. "Indiscriminate abuse, which carefully ignores specific charges," etc., etc., is the gushing lament to which the bruised spirit of the *Radical* editor gives utterance. He and all others like him have our sincerest sympathy. It may be that we shall conclude to gratify their demand for specific charges; but we very much doubt if they will then be any better satisfied. Indeed, we rather think they ought to be thankful that we do not make our "charges" more "specific."

If we thought the general public was in any doubt as to what is meant, we certainly should not hesitate to enlighten it, and by way of illustration we will relate an incident which occurred somewhere in Ohio not long ago: The farmers, in fact nearly the entire community embraced in a rather remote settlement, had been a great deal annoyed by the depredations of certain characters who were adroit enough to escape detection. Cattle were stolen and killed, and property of nearly every description suffered from the lawless fellows. At last the thing becoming unendurable, a public meeting assembled to consider the question of remedy. Of course suspicions were abroad, and those to whom they applied came to meeting pretending to be anxious as anybody about the outrages. As is usual the person selected to preside over the deliberations made some remarks.

He was a plain spoken, hard but clear headed old chap, and he indulged in several "indiscriminate charges" and "vague insinuations," among others that possibly some of the depredators who deserved lynching were then in the meeting—in fact he felt quite confident that this was the case. This sort of "indiscriminate abuse, which carefully ignores specific charges," as our friend of the Beaver *Radical* aptly expresses it, hit just where it was aimed. "I am opposed to these vague suspicions and random charges," said a sleek skinned chap, rising in front of the chairman, "and I insist that charges should be more specific or not at all," and this burst of indignation was applauded in spots by those who seemed to take an unusual interest in the turn things were taking. "After what has been said by this man, and in view of the worry which a certain set show," said the hard headed chairman, "my opinion is that 'specific charges' are quite unnecessary. In fact, it looks to me as though the greatest trouble with them is the fear that 'specific charges' will be made. At any rate, they seem to feel very uncomfortable about something or other, and I guess there is not much difference here what it is."

The "specific" gentlemen can make the application as it suits them.

GENERAL OR PARTICULAR.

It troubles a class of individuals and journals that there should be at this time, such a multiplicity of general charges as to the extent of legislative corruption, and of peculation in the public funds for the benefit of political cliques. They mildly insist that the charges shall be specific and direct, and the culprits prosecuted to the extent of the law, before the press of the State shall raise its voice, warning the people against reinstating or continuing notoriously suspected offenders in official position. Could impertinence or imbecility go farther? As well claim we should be precluded from noting the mysterious movements of the epidemic on our borders until death rears its ghastly form in our streets and by-ways. Or that we should not point out the silent spread of vice, until the offenders are duly caught, convected and sentenced. This policy can only be insinuated even, in the interest of political transgressors. Its application by the press to the entire range of subjects it is called upon to treat, would open wide the door to every species of public and private crime. We will have none of it. We recognize it to be as much the primary duty of public journals to warn the people of approaching evils, as it is their secondary duty to record existing crimes. The righteousness of the notion that prevention is better than cure is antedeluvian in its origin.

We think the charges that have turned public attention to the corruption at Washington and the State capitals are specific enough. The people think so too, and are determined to apply the remedy. If they do not succeed this year or under this Administration, next time they will be more terribly in earnest. The small crowd of interested noodles or knaves, who would stifle this grand outburst from the heart of the nation for reform, will find themselves swept away as the merest rubbish.

Is there no corruption at the political center of the country—Washington, Albany or Harrisburg? Is all the talk on the subject sensational fustion? Then, pray tell us the secret of the immense fortunes realized on moderate salaries in the public service, or explain away the presence of that mysterious lobby or those well-organized rings to control public or promote private legislation? But we are told all this hammering is at unseen sinners. When, in the history of the world, did guilt ever seek the light? Are votes sold in the gold room or at the stock exchange? Is the "unexpended balance" advertised for takers? Do the details of "incidental expenses" appear in the reports of railroad officials? The questions answer themselves. We have to strike at the dark—operate from the front on masked batteries—until the secrecy with which political and legislative diabolism enshrouds itself is penetrated. We fancy, even now, we detect crevices in the cuirass, in our own State and locality.

But, *apropos* to this subject of general charges, Senator Lowry, of Erie district, in the last State Senate, said some very smart things, as he is apt to do when "riled." We will permit the reader to draw his own inferences and connect them with what we have written as best he may. It was on a debate in the State Senate on Senator Billingfelt's proposition to use the unexpended balance in anticipating the payment of the interest on the public debt. The "balance" was the Erie Senator's theme, and he stated in this "general" way what the State Treasurer might be supposed to do with the large sum left in his hands:

"How would the State Treasurer like it if you adopt this (the Billingfelt) amendment? [Laughter.] Does it not cost the State Treasurer a vast amount every year to obtain his election? Does he not button-hole members all over the State, asking their votes? Do not the people of Pennsylvania believe, with many Senators here, that the vote of any member for State Treasurer is worth from fifteen hundred to two thousand dollars?

"The people all over the Commonwealth understand this subject just as well as we do. We are not cheating anybody. This money should go to pay our debts. As has been well said the General Government has adopted this plan. Why should we not adopt it? I say this money should go to pay our debt, instead of enriching State Treasurers from year to year, to enable them to corrupt Legislatures to obtain that office. This money should be used for the purpose of paying our debts."

When it is considered that Senator Lowry is one of the veteran politicians of the State, and long a member of the Legislature as well as of the Republican party, we think his little bit of oratory might be called pointed, particular or specific, rather than "general."—*Pitt. Com.*

HENRY J. RAYMOND.

The news of the death of Henry J. Raymond creates a profound impression in all official and political circles. His demise is felt to be a great loss to journalism. He died of appoplexy, in New York on the morning of Friday last. The New York *Post* gives the facts of his death as follows:

Mr. Raymond, accompanied by his daughter, went to Greenwood Cemetery yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of selecting a family plot. He intended to have the body of one of his children, who died a few weeks ago, removed from the vault and reinterred. He returned to the *Times* office about five o'clock, and remarked to the associate editor that he never felt better in his life, except a slight feeling of fatigue consequent upon his long walk through the country. He left the office about six o'clock and proceeded to his residence in West Ninth street, where he remained until about nine o'clock to recover from the fatigue of the afternoon. Mr. Raymond left the house about nine o'clock, remarking to the members of his family that he had an appointment to attend a political meeting. He was seen shortly after walking up Broadway, and one or two friends, who stood in front of Wallack's Theatre, noticed his elastic step and general appearance of robust health.

After attending the meeting Mr. Raymond returned to his residence about eleven o'clock, and as soon as he had closed the door after him he fell heavily upon the floor. None of the inmates of the house heard the fall, however, having retired for the night. About three o'clock this morning one of Raymond's children became restless, and upon becoming fully aroused remarked that she heard some one breathing heavily. The persons in the house were immediately awakened, and on descending to the hallway Mr. Raymond was found extended on the floor, entirely unconscious, breathing heavily and apparently with great difficulty. He was carried to his room, placed upon a bed and physicians sent for. Four physicians arrived soon after, who examined him and pronounced him beyond all medical aid. They also declared the case to be apoplexy. Mr. Raymond lingered in an unconscious state until five o'clock, when he died, surrounded by the members of his family. He passed away apparently with but little pain.

The news of his death caused much excitement, and very general regret throughout the city. All the down town hotels and newspaper offices displayed their flags at half mast as a mark of respect. The Associated Press also adopted resolutions expressive of profound sorrow at the death of Mr. Raymond.

A TELEGRAM from Levenworth to the Pittsburgh *Gazette* dated June 17th, says the *Times and Conservative*, of Leavenworth, publishes a history of the Osage land swindle, from which it appears that Secretary Browning, Gen. Ewing, Sturgis, of Chicago, Taylor, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Senator Pomeroy, and Representative Clarke, of Kansas, were interested in it. The statement says at the last session of Congress the treaty was so amended that the Atchison and Topeka Railroad would have three million acres of Osage lands. Pomeroy's brother-in-law, owning that, was to sell the land at an advance of eight cents per acre, netting the sum of $240,000 for Pomeroy's services in ratifying the treaty. What would have been and what was desired by the ratification of the treaty was about as follows: Sturges could make two millions and a half dollars, Thos. Ewing, Jr., $250,000, (probably divided with Browning,) Taylor $25,000 and Pomeroy's brother-in-law $240,000. Sidney Clarke wanted at least $50,000 in lands and bonds.

The Legislative Contest.

We repeat, what we have often iterated, now is the time for the Republican masses to be on the alert, to select as delegates to county Conventions men who will represent their feelings and sentiments and nominate for positions of trust none but men of reliability, integrity and capacity. Especially should this discretion be exercised in selecting candidates for the Legislature. It cannot be denied that heretofore the people of both parties have been infamously deceived in the men they have sent to represent them in the Legislature. The people now know these men, and if they do not desire to vote for them again at the polls, let them be defeated in our nominating Conventions. It is time that citizens who grumble at the corruptions of the men they choose for legislators should take that eager and watchful interest in primary elections as will secure us an honest representation. The Legislature of Pennsylvania has become such a stench in the nostrils of all decent people as to demand at their hands more care in their choice of Representatives. *The Republican party, in this crisis, cannot afford to remain supine.* The victory is in their hands; and if they lose it, it will be because of a most culpable and criminal negligence on their part. They fought through one of the greatest Wars in history for the success of one of the grandest principles of national government that ever agitated any on earth, and by their valor and steadfastness gained a glorious victory. Shall bad men take possession of our party and drive it to ruin in the hour when we should be enjoying the fruits of a well fought battle in the contemplation of the stirring past? God forbid! We have too much at stake, in honor, in glory and in history, now to let an insidious foe, whom we fought on the battle field, creep into power—though our wilful, criminal negligence.

In Pennsylvania the Democracy will make desperate exertions to whip us. They will not leave a stone unturned to accomplish their purpose. Every district will be looked to, and particularly districts which are doubtful or which are usually relied upon for Republican majorities. It is there where they expect to make their gains. There they will put their best men forward, and in doing so they hope to make inroads upon our ranks. They have a tangible issue. Let our friends remember that upon the Legislature of 1870 will devolve the duty of re-apportioning the State into Senatorial and Representative districts, and this apportionment is fixed for seven years. The Philadelphia *Age*, the organ of the Democracy in Pennsylvania, makes this the rallying cry of its party, and if they can succeed in carrying the Legislature next October, there will be the same system of infamous gerrymandering that has disgraced the Democracy and cheated us time and again in years of Democratic sway. We do not want seven years of Democratic apportionment. The contingency of a Democratic victory in Pennsylvania seems very far off, indeed, and there is no earthly reason why the Republican party should be defeated. In fact, we hold our fate in our own hands, and if we lose one in any single district of the State, it will be through the fault of bad management, and an evidence that corrupt men have taken possession of the reins, and are ruling our organization. The *Age*, contemplating the rich opportunity which a Democratic victory in the Legislature next winter would give them to perpetuate their power by a gerrymandering apportionment, appeals to them to put their best foot forward, reminding them of the prize in view. Let us emulate their example in this respect, resolving that in no instance will we allow a vulnerable point in our line, at which the enemy may strike. Let our *best men* be nominated for the Legislature, and there can be no possibility of defeat in any locality, while we will then have the opportunity of marching against the enemy in some of their strongholds, thus winning a victory of redoubled splendor.—*State Guard.*

Correspondence.

For the Beaver Argus.

NEW BRIGHTON, June 21, 1869.

Mr. EDITOR:—The deep laid schemes of some of your Beaver politicians, lately brought to light by your correspondent "F," has caused great excitement in this vicinity. He has pinned the matter down so closely that the truth of what he avers will not admit of a single doubt. For several years past we have come to regard a few of your "ringsters" as capable of strange movements, but our people were hardly prepared to believe that they carried on the late legislative canvass with special reference to the State Treasurership, and the fingering of the surplus State funds for the aggrandizement of a favored few. All the Republicans I have conversed with on the subject are strong in the belief that the legislative candidates of the District ought to be called upon, in language that cannot be misunderstood, to define their positions upon several points that are of so much importance to the tax-payers of Pennsylvania. The request is a reasonable one; and it seems surprising that our own nominees have not, ere this, sought to allay the feverishness of the public mind by putting themselves squarely on the record, without even waiting the action of the District Conferences.

Permit me to say to them, in all kindness, it is not safe to blink this question. The people are becoming more and more aroused every day. They feel that they have been greatly wronged heretofore, and they are determined to watch the movements of their candidates closely in the future. The State is heavily in debt. That debt can be greatly reduced every year, if Gov. Geary's suggestion is carried out, to require all the unappropriated money to be sacredly applied toward its extinguishment and not allow the Treasurer to use it for his own benefit, and the benefit of his own backers. This is so manifestly right, that I wonder how any rightly disposed candidate can hesitate for an instant in giving it his ready and hearty concurrence. VINDEX.

For the Beaver Argus.

MR. EDITOR:—I am about of the same opinion of one of your correspondents, that I will not willingly give my support to any candidate for the Legislature who will not pledge himself to go against the renomination of the present State Treasurer—who, it seems, could not even get a clear endorsement in his own county and who will not also favor the passage of a law in regard to our State funds, such as you have indicated in your columns. I do not know how our nominee for Senator feels on the subject, but I learn incidentally that our candidate for Representative has declared that he will treat all requests of this kind with silent contempt. For his own sake, I hope he is not correctly reported. If he and his Senatorial colleague have taken such an ill-advised position, I think they will soon see the importance of reconsidering it. If they do not, I will not say they will be, or ought to be, shorn of any votes in October; but I will say, without any hesitation whatever, that if the developements that have leaked out since the Convention, had been made public before the primary meetings, neither of them could have received a nomination. I hope you will keep agitating the matter until they will feel constrained by a sense of duty to place themselves right before the people.

ROCHESTER.

For the Beaver Argus.

MR. EDITOR:—The Republicans of "Old Hanover," who as a general thing are down on all that partakes of trickery or corruption, bid you "God-speed" in your efforts to reform the management of the State funds, and prevent certain political tricksters from lining their pockets with money that ought to go to relieving the burdens of the tax-payers of Pennsylvania. Do not suffer yourself to be deterred from doing your duty as a faithful journalist, by the cry of "disorganizer," "bolter," or by the insinuations of "Toby" the Harrisburg correspondent of the *Radical*, that the *Commercial*, the ARGUS and other sheets that are battling manfully to protect the interests of the people, have been "subsidized" by the Democracy. Unless I am greatly deceived, "Toby" and "A. B. C." professing to write from "Frankfort Springs" are one and the same individual who these many years has been bitterly denouncing cliques and corruptionists, but who now in his old age, seems to have got "heels over head" into the Treasury ring, and to the grief of his old friends, comes forth as the defender of those classes. "How are the mighty fallen." Again, let me say—do your duty, prudently and fearlessly. The people are with you. Let consequences [illegible] where they belong—with them who are determined either to destroy the party they disgrace by their corrupt practices or use it only for the purpose of furthering their own iniquitous ends. J.

REPUBLICAN DUTY.

The nomination of General John W. Geary as the candidate of our party for Governor of Pennsylvania for a second term is inevitable. It becomes the Republican party to close up the ranks after that nomination is duly proclaimed, on the 23d inst., and seal it by an emphatic re-election. The struggle for delegates has been open and fair. Considering how much was said of opposition, it is astonishing how little of it was shown at the primary meetings. He carried many counties without a contest. Nothing is needed to make him our candidate but the formal registration of the popular decree.

The Post of Governor of Pennsylvania is not in all respects a pleasant one. It is full of responsibilities. A life at Harrisburg, with a wrangling and too often a corrupt Legislature, is of all annoyances the worst to a sensitive mind. As we look back over the long roll of our Governors we find that every one of every party has had a rough time of it. Who can forget Governor Curtin's troubles? how he was beset and threatened? how efforts were made to defeat him for a second term? how cold the party was said to feel toward him? And yet he was renominated by almost acclamation. It took a little time to wake up the people afterwards, for 1863 was a year of bloody war and many griefs; but when the heart of the masses was touched it throbbed in quick and noble response, and Curtin was returned for three years more of honorable administration.

And just so will the people elect the Republican candidate for Governor next October. It is a contest for men or for principle? That is the whole of it, who that is honest himself will say that it is not a struggle for principle? For it is not, mark you, as if the nomination for Governor were doubtful. It is fixed. What Republican, then, is willing to array himself against the inevitable?

If Geary is defeated we lose the Supreme Judge, and with it the majority of the Supreme Court. We lose the Legislature. We lose the city of Philadelphia. Who is willing to pay such a price to gratify personal spleen? We answer, not the people, and we hope none of the politicians.

Throw away Pennsylvania next fall, and you vitalize the Democracy everywhere. Their hopes are few, *or only exist in the prospect of Republican dissensions.* Why, if General Geary were not as good a soldier as he is, and if he had not been an honest Governor, to vote for him would be far less disagreeable than to deliberately help to elate the rebel Democracy of the South and help to elect a Democratic Governor of Pennsylvania. But as the case stands, patriotic duty unites with patriotic impulse. No man will hesitate who loves either his party or his country.

Under God, this Government of ours cannot be administered in the interests of true freedom save by the Republican party. The past has proved at least that much, and the time has not yet come when we can trust the future to the party that has won an infamous immortality by trying to destroy the Union.

The Republicans of Spain are making demonstrations against the returned Montpensier. At the same time, M. Sagasta, a member of the Ministry, has had the hardihood to announce that after the institution of the regency Republican cries in the streets must be treated as seditious. Contrasting the Republican demonstrations and the anti-Republican announcement, we are prepared for the apprehension that some popular trouble may occur on the instalation of the Regent Serrano.

If affairs in the New-Orleans Custom-House were no worse than a report just made by a special agent of the Treasury Department would indicate, the country has been defrauded much less than rumors have led us to expect. Only three hundred thousand dollars of fraud has been discovered, which, in view of the previous operations in New-Orleans, strikes us as a remarkably reasonable and considerate performance on the part of the thieves.

—At Dover, N. H., last week, John P. Austin was shot dead by Ann Gage. Some young people were examining revolvers when the deceased asked Miss Gage to fire at him, not supposing that the pistol was loaded.

New Advertisements.

Report of the condition of the National Bank of Beaver county, New Brighton, Pa., at the close of business on the 1 th day of June, 1869.

RESOURCES.		
Loans and Discounts		$177,612 29
Overdrafts		192 96
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		120,000 00
U. S. Bonds on hand		31,500 00
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agt		6,547 96
Due from other National Banks		5,165 72
Banking House		14,141 76
Furniture and fixtures		2,976 68
Current expenses	1,421 63	
Taxes paid	2,365 75	3,787 38
Cash items		4,210 51
Bills of other National Banks		300 00
Fractional Currency, (including nickels)		97 20
Coin		1,675 20
Legal Tender Notes		23,404 00
		$391,641 47
LIABILITIES.		
Capital Stock		$200,000 00
Surplus fund		17,080 00
Discount	4,231 58	
Exchange	4,923 78	
Interest	4,873 69	14,029 05
National bank circulation outstanding		92,549 00
State		100 00
Deposits		67,883 42
		$391,641 47

State of Pennsylvania, County of Beaver, ss: I, Edward Hoops, Cashier of the National Bank of Beaver County, do solemnly affirm that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
EDWARD HOOPS, Cashier.
Subscribed before me this 19th of June, 1869.
CHARLES HOOPS, Notary Public.
Correct—BENJ. WILDE,
MILTON TOWNSEND,
R. D. EDGAR, Directors.

BARGAINS IN

DRY GOODS.

J. M. BURCHFIELD & CO.

No 52 Sixth Street, late St. Clair,

Entire stock closing out at a great reduction to make a change in our business.

Fancy and Plain Colored Silks, Black Silks, all the best makes, Grey Dress Goods for suits, French and Irish Poplins, Black and Colored Alpacas, Grenadines, worth 25 cts. for 20 cents. Figured Linens, worth 62 cents for 25 cents. Chintz worth 28 cents for 25 cents, White Quilts worth $3 for $2, Mozambiques worth 45 cents for 31 cents, Blankets soiled, worth $5,50 for $3 50. Table Linens, Towels, Crash, Napkins, Diapers, Bleached Muslins, Unbleached Muslins, Sheeting, Pillow Case Muslins, Cassimeres for Men and Boys' wear. Stock all new and best lot in the city.

Jun 23tf.

Teachers Wanted.—Applications will be received by the Board of School Directors of New Brighton School District until July 1st 1869, for eleven (11) Teachers, as follows:—
1 male Principal at $100 per month.
1 female High School Teacher at $35 per month
3 female Grammer School Teachers at $45 per month.
2 female Intermediate School Teachers at $40 per month.
4 female Primary School Teachers at $30 per month.
The County Superintendent will hold the examination on Tuesday July 1st, 1869, in the School building, commencing at 9 o'clock.
A. D. GILLILAND, Sec'y. of Board.
jun 23 2t.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary having been granted to the Subscriber on the Estate of John Wylie, late of Ohio township, Beaver Co., Pa., deceased. Therefore, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said Estate will make immediate payment, and all those having claims against it will present them duly authenticated, for settlement.
May 19, 1869:6t. JOHN SLENTZ, Ex'r.

New Advertisements.

A GRAND CONCERT,
VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL,
WILL BE GIVEN BY THE PUPILS OF THE
Beaver Seminary & Musical Institute,
Tuesday Evening June 29, 1869,
AT THE
M. E. Church, Beaver.
ADMITTANCE........50 cents.
Exercises Commence at 8 o'clock.
(Local and Radical copy.)

ORDINANCES
Passed by the Town Council of the Borough of New Galilee.

ORDINANCE No. 1.

Be it enacted by the Town Council of the borough of New Galilee, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same, That all cases of drunkenness on the streets of this borough, or at public places or houses therein, are forbidden; and that all wanton hallooing and yelling in the streets of this borough; the use of profane, indecent or threatening and boisterous language; and all kinds of disorderly conduct whatsoever, annoying and injurious to the public, within this borough, are hereby forbidden under the penalty of not less than one nor more than five dollars for each and every offence; the same to be imposed upon the person charged with said offences, or any of them, on conviction thereof before the proper authority of said borough.
Attest—W. D. EAKIN, Sec'y.
Approved June 12, 1869.
W. THOMPSON, *Burgess.*

No. 2.

Be it enacted by the Town Council of the borough of New Galilee, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That all persons are forbidden to cut, break, deface, bedaub, or otherwise injure any sign-boards, pumps, wells, fences, trees, gates, windows, buildings or other property, or to tear, deface, or otherwise mutilate handbills or public notices in this borough, under the penalty of not less than one, nor more than ten dollars for each and every offence: said penalty to be imposed upon the conviction of the person or persons so offending, or any of them, before the proper authority of said borough.
Attest—W. D. EAKIN, Sec'y.
Approved June 12, 1869.
W. THOMPSON, *Burgess.*

No. 3.

Be it enacted by the Town Council of the Borough of New Galilee, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same. That after the passage and promulgation of this ordinance any person, or persons, riding or driving horses or mules at a faster speed than a moderate trot, or what shall be estimated by three disinterested citizens at the rate of more than five miles an hour, through the streets, lanes or alleys of this borough, upon conviction thereof before the proper authority, shall forfeit and pay the penalty of not less than two, nor more than ten dollars with costs; for the use of said borough, for each and every offence—one-half of said fine to go to the person giving the information, the balance to the borough Treasurer for the use of the corporation.
Attest—W. D. EAKIN, Sec'y.
Approved June 12, 1869.
W. THOMPSON, *Burgess.*

No. 4.

Be it enacted by the Town Council of the borough of New Galilee, and the same is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That on and after the first day of July 1869, any person or persons who shall put or cause to be put into the public squares, or any public street, lane, or alley, within the limits of this corporation, any timber, brush, stone dirt, coal ashes, manure, or any other substance; or put up any hitching posts—except for the use of stores, mills, or shops, or for the protection of private property—without having obtained leave of the Street Commissioner to that effect shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay a fine of five dollars and costs besides all necessary expenses incurred in removing the same; said fine or penalty to be recoverable for the use of said borough before any Justice of the Peace therein. *Provided*, That brick, stone, lumber, and other material intended, to be used in building or repairing may remain in said public squares, streets and alleys, for a reasonable length of time, provided that a free passage of the same is not obstructed by the same.
Attest—W. D. EAKIN, Sec'y.
Approved June 12, 1869.
W. THOMPSON, *Burgess.*

No. 5.

Be it enacted by the Town Council of the borough of New Galilee, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That from and after the 1st day of July 1869, it shall not be lawful for any person or persons to exhibit shows or exhibitions of any kind, in said borough, without first obtaining a license from the Burgess thereof; for which license shall be charged—for all circuses, menageries, &c., under canvass, the sum of ten dollars; for all plays, mountebanks and jugglers, the sum of five dollars; and for all other in-door exhibitions, the sum of three dollars; and if any person or persons shall exhibit any of the foregoing within the limits of the said borough, without first obtaining license, he or they shall forfeit and pay the sum of twenty dollars for every such offence; *Provided*, That the Burgess shall have power to remit the license fee, in certain cases, as in his judgment he may deem proper.
Attest—W. D. EAKIN, Sec'y.
Approved, June 13, 1869.
W. THOMPSON, *Burgess.*

No. 6.

Be it enacted by the Town Council of the borough of New Galilee, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That all persons owning or keeping a dog or dogs, within the limits of this borough, shall be required to pay a tax of fifty cents for one dog; and if the same person owns or keeps more than one dog, he or she shall for the second pay a tax of one dollar, and for the third, one dollar and fifty cents; and the tax to increase in the same ratio for a greater number, and for each female dog one dollar.
Attest—W. D. EAKIN, Sec'y.
Approved June 12, 1869.
W. THOMPSON, *Burgess.*

NO. 7.

Be it enacted by the Town Council of the borough of New Galilee, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That no swine shall be suffered to run at large in the borough of New Galilee, under the penalty of one half the value to the use of the borough for repairing the streets and alleys, Therefore, if any hog or hogs, shoat or shoats of pigs, shall be found running at large in said borough, it shall be the duty of the High Constable of said borough to take up the same and make publication thereof, by one paper affixed on his premises in a public place, and two other papers put up in public places in said borough; and if the owner shall appear within five days after such notice, prove property, pay costs and charges with the additional sum of half the value thereof, he or she or they shall be entitled to such property, but if no owner appears within five days, or the above terms of redemption are not fully complied with at the expiration of that time, said Constable shall forthwith proceed and sell the same at public auction to the highest bidder, and after deducting costs and charges, place the proceeds in the borough treasury, one-half of which shall be subject to the order of the original owner of the property.
Attest—W. D. EAKIN, Sec'y.
Approved June 12, 1869.
je23-1w] W. THOMPSON, *Burgess.*

LINDSAY, STERRIT & EUWER,

NEW WHOLESALE

337 LIBERTY ST. PITTSBURGH

HARDWARE - HOUSE.

311 LIBERTY st.,

Head of Smithfield,

PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.

June23tf.

A GREAT REMEDY
FOR THE CURE OF
Throat and Lung Diseases.
Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial.

It is the vital principle of the Pine Tree, obtained by a peculiar process in the distillation of the tar, by which its highest medical properties are retained.

It is the only safeguard and reliable remedy that has ever been prepared from the juice of the Pine Tree.

It invigorates the digestive organs and restores the appetite.

It strengthens the debilitated system.

It purifies and enriches the blood and expels from the system the corruption which scrofula breeds on the lungs.

It dissolves the mucus or phlegm which stops the air-passages of the lungs.

Its healing principle acts upon the irritated surface of the lungs and throat, penetrating to each diseased part, relieving pain and subduing inflammation.

It is the result of years of study and experiment and is offered to the afflicted with the positive assurance of its power to cure the following diseases, if the patient has not too long delayed a resort to the means of cure:—

Consumption of the Lungs, Cough, Sore Throat and Breast, Bronchitis, Liver Complaint, Blind and Bleeding Piles, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Diptheria, &c.

We are often asked why are not other remedies in the market for Consumption, Coughs, Colds and other Pulmonary affections equal to Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial. We answer—

1st. It cures not by stopping cough but by loosening and assisting nature to throw off the unhealthy matter collected about the throat and bronchial tubes, causing irritation and cough.

2d. Most Throat and Lung Remedies are composed of anodynes which allay the cough for awhile, but by their constringing effects the fibres become hardened and unhealthy fluids coagulate and are retained in the system, causing disease beyond the control of our most eminent physicians.

3d. The Pine Tree Tar Cordial, with its assistants, are preferable, because they remove the cause of irritation of the mucous membrane and bronchial tubes, assist the lungs to act and throw off the unhealthy secretions and purify the blood, thus scientifically making the cure perfect.

Dr. Wishart has on file at his office hundreds and thousands of Certificates from men and women of unquestionable character who were once hopelessly given up to die, but through the providence of God were completely restored to health by the Pine Tree Tar Cordial. A physician in attendance who can be consulted in person or by mail, free of charge. Price of Pine Tree Tar Cordial $1.50 per bottle, $14 per doz. Sent by express on receipt of price. Address L. Q. C. Wishart, M. D. No. 232 North 2d street, Philadelphia Pa.

apr21:3m.

Dry Goods.

CASH BUYERS

AT

WHOLESALE

WILL FIND A VERY LARGE AND

ATTRACTIVE STOCK

OF

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY - GOODS,

At Very

LOW PRICES,

Either by the yard, piece or package

AT

A. W. ERWIN & CO'S.

178 Federal Street, Allegheny

jun2:1y.

OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & COMPANY,

HAVE just received per Ocean Steamers Minnesota, China, Russia, Iowa, City of London, and City of Baltimore, the largest assortment of most beautiful

CARPETS
CARPETS

Ever brought to this City, which they import directly from the most celebrated manufacturers of Europe, and consequently can offer at the very lowest rates. They call especial attention to the very low prices of Ingrain Carpets for all descriptions.

OIL CLOTHS,
MATTING, SHADES, &c
Oliver M'Clintock & Co.
23 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
mar24:1y

JOHN SHARP,
DEALER IN
Groceries and Provisions,
CORN, OATS,
MILL FEED, AND FLAXSEED MEAL,
DRAINAGE-PIPE,
Of all Sizes; and
IMPROVED CHIMNEY TOPS,
For Sale at Manufacturers Prices.
CALL AND EXAMINE.
CASH Paid for COUNTRY PRODUCE.
Goods Delivered Free of Charge.
ROCHESTER, Pa. May 5, 1869.
may12:6m

MOWERS and REAPERS.

GENERAL AGENTS FOR
"THE EXCELSIOR,"
OR ORIGINAL DROPPER,

Acknowledged by farmers everywhere to have no superior as a Mower nor equal as a Reaper. Also,

THE "WORLD"

The great Cut Gear machine which has created a revolution in Mowers, and all intelligent farmers unite with us in pronouncing it the best. It will run lighter, look better and last longer by twenty years than any other machine made. Come to HEADQUARTERS, where both these machines were first introduced to farmers in Western Pennsylvania. Farmers from adjoining counties should see us before purchasing from local agents as we offer them

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS TO BUY NOW.
W. W. KNOX,
137 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
may 19:6w.

Hardware, &c.

Union Agricultural Works,
Rochester, Beaver County, Pa.

A. B. SMITH & Co,
Patentees, Proprietors and Manufacturers of
SMITH'S PATENT MOWER AND REAPER,
THRESHER & SEPARATOR
SORGHUM EVAPORATOR.
Mills; Corn Shellers; Straw Cutters, and Churning Power.
Repairing of above; Also, Engine and Machine Repairing done at short notice.

Our Mower has been in circulation now in this section, for several years, and is too well known to require puffing, and we challenge friendly competition with any machine in the market; and for a trial we make the following proposition, viz: If any Farmer, in Beaver county, has a piece of Grass or Grain that other machines have failed to mow it, and he thinks it cannot be cut by a machine, we will go at his expense and cut the Grass, and if we fail likewise, we will forfeit the sum of Fifty Dollars ($50). A. B. SMITH & Co.

NOTICE—LIME.

To builders, masons, bricklayers and plasterers, get your lime at the

MONITOR LIME KILNS,

Vanport, and save time and money. It is the very best Lime, as it is stronger and will make more mortar, and there is no waste to it. We burn nothing but the best stone and it is burned just right, so that no stone is left, and all the stone is burned so that there is no ashes or cinders in it. Bricklayers need not sift it or run it off to make mortar, which will save a good deal of time. You can always get it fresh—red hot if you want it—and in

LARGE LUMPS.

Refer to all who have used it. Some parties interested in other kilns speak against it and try to sell an inferior article at the same price. Call and see it, or try some. Lime delivered promptly, in order at

Reasonable Rates

by railroad, steamer, wagons. Send orders to the Vanport Lime Kilns, or to W. J. BURN, Beaver Post Office.
may 19:6m.

JOS. HORNE & CO.

Have now in store and ready for examination a full line of

NEW SPRING GOODS

In Straw Bonnets and Hats, French Flowers and Ornaments, Ribbons in all shades, Millinery Goods, Straw Gimps and Laces, Frames, Blocks, Silks, and Satins, Cape, Tarlatans, Embroideries and Handkerchiefs, Laces, Real and Imitation, Ruffling, Puffings, White Goods, Cambrics, PK's, Linen and Paper Collars and Cuffs, Ties, Suspenders, Shirts, Shirt Fronts, Underwear, Corsets, Hoop Skirts, Hosiery and Gloves, Paper Muslin,

DRILLINGS, COUNTERPANES,
FANCY GOODS,
Soap, Perfumery, Umbrellas, Parasols,
AND NOTIONS,
AT EASTERN JOBBING PRICES.
Nos 77 & 79 Market Street
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Jan 27, 1869—mar3, apr21.

THE PEOPLE'S
Cooperative Life Insurance Company
OF
BEAVER, PA.,
Incorporated by special Act of the Legislature, April 14th, 1869.
Officers:
E. P. KUHN, Esq., President,
D. MCKINNEY, JR., Treasurer,
M. R. ADAMS, Secretary.
A. W. TAYLOR, General Agent.

This Company is now fully organized, and Circulars containing its Constitution and By-Laws may be obtained by applying to the

General Office.
IN
BEAVER, Penn'a.
We Invite the Public
Before Insuring Elsewhere, to a Careful Examination of the Co-operative System,

As illustrated in our circular, and the security offered to the Insured. A limited number of energetic Agents, who can give sufficient security for the faithful performance of duty, will find permanent employment by application to the General Agent in person or by letter. [je9tf

Dan'l Hugus & Co,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Marbleized Slate Mantles.
No. 187 Liberty Street.
Pittsburgh, Penn'a.

In the marbleizing process certain mineral colors, or metalic oxides, are applied to and absorbed by the stone, which is then subjected to a proper degree of heat until the enamel is perfectly incorporated with the slate, and becomes one substance forever. We have now, on exhibition, over thirty mantles of different colors and styles of finish; and we pay particular attention to orders where parties wish colors to harmonize with paper and carpets. We are receiving, monthly, new styles from European Designers, which enables us to produce the latest patterns in mantles. [jun9:1y

E. W. CLARK & CO,
BANKERS,
No. 35 SOUTH THIRD STREET
PHILADELPHIA,
GENERAL AGENTS,
FOR
PENNSYLVANIA
AND
SOUTHERN NEW-JERSEY,
OF THE
NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE Co
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY is a corporation chartered by special Act of Congress, approved July 25, 1868, with a CASH CAPITAL, $1,000,000, FULL PAID. Liberal terms offered to Agents and Solicitors, who are invited to apply at our office. Full particulars to be had on application at our office located in the second story of our Banking House where Circulars and Pamphlets, fully describing the advantages offered by the Company, may be had.
E. W. CLARK & CO.,
No. 35 South Third St

Opening New Goods Daily,
AT
J. W. BARKER & Co's.
No. 59 Market Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DRESS GOODS, in single and double width, in all the desirable shades and qualities, at 20c, 25c, 30c, 35c and 40cts.

BLACK SILKS, from $1 per yard and upwards.

PLAIN, STRIPED & CHECK SILKS at all prices.

SHAWLS, of all styles.

Sacques and Suits

On hand and made to Order, in the very LATEST PARISIAN STYLES.

may 25:1m

The Beaver Argus.

Beaver, June 23, 1869.

Circulation, Twelve Hundred.

Rates of Advertising.

TIME.	3w.	6w.	3m.	6m.	1 year
1 sqr—10 lines,	$2 00	[illegible]	[illegible]	8 00	10 00
2 squares, do	3 50	5 00	7 00	10 00	15 00
3 squares, do	5 00	6 00	9 00	11 15	18 00
4 squares, do	6 00	8 00	10 50	15 00	21 00
¼ column,....	8 00	11 00	15 00	20 00	28 00
½ column,....	11 00	14 00	20 00	28 00	60 00
1 column,....	22 00	30 00	38 00	60 00	100 00

Administrators' and Executors' Notices....$3 00

Special notices per line, ten cents.

☞ Payments [illegible] for transient advertisements, which must be paid in advance.

State of the Thermometer for the week ending the 19th of June, 1869.

	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.
June 13	60 deg.	65 deg.	64 deg.
" 14	60 deg.	73 deg.	60 deg.
" 15	60 deg.	65 deg.	58 deg.
" 16	60 deg.	70 deg.	59 deg.
" 17	56 deg.	76 deg.	65 deg.
" 18	63 deg.	86 deg.	74 deg.
" 19	67 deg.	87 deg.	76 deg.

R. T. TAYLOR.

Subscriptions to the Beaver Argus.—The following named persons have paid the sums set opposite to their names on subscription to the Beaver ARGUS, since the date of our last publication:

B. D. White, Industry,	$2 00
N. Blackmore, Hookstown,	1 50
N. P. Kerr, Industry,	3 00
James Springer, Green Garden,	2 00
J. S. Neal, Industry,	4 00
George Hinds, North Sewickley,	2 00
S. S. Taylor, Black Hawk,	[illegible]
James S. Wilson, New Brighton,	2 00
S. C. Duff, East Palestine,	2 00

The attention of the public is directed to the following New Advertisements which appear for the first time in the Argus to-day:

Concert—Beaver Seminary.
Dry Goods—J. M. Burchfield & Co.
Wanted—A. D. Gilliland, Sec'y.
Ordinances—New Galilee Borough.
Bank Statement—R. E. Hoops, Cash.
Hardware—Lindsay, Sterrett & Euwer.
Special Notices—J. W. Pittock.
Special Notices—Speyerer & Sons.

Annual Sermon.—We bespeak for Rev. Mr. Mills a full attendance next Sunday at 3 p. m.

ONE CAR LOAD of salt just received and for sale, wholesale and retail, by Speyerer & Sons, Rochester, Pa.
(Local copy.)

The following named gentlemen have been appointed Senatorial Conferees: Dr. D. McKinney; J. R. Harrah, Esq.; Maj. D. Shields.

FRESH Lime always on hand at the Mulvanon Lime Kilns, Vanport, 20 cts. per bushel. apr;tf.

A Valuable pair of spectacles were left at the store of Orr & Cooper some days ago, by some person unknown. The owner can have them by proving property and paying for this notice.

FOURTH OF JULY.—Flags of Silk, Muslin, Bunting, &c., all sizes. Send for price list to John W. Pittock, Pittsburg, Pa. 2t.

The Strawberry and Ice-Cream Festival, for the benefit of the Presbyterian Church in this place, will come off on next Friday Evening, in the upper rooms of the Court House. Extensive preparation have been made by the ladies having the matter in charge, and a good time may be expected. It is very desirable that every body atend.

TO BEAUTIFY and dress the hair, and restore it to its natural color, and impart that beautiful gloss, odor, &c., use Mrs. S. A. Allen's Improved (new style.) Every Druggist sells it. Price one dollar.

Church Festival.—The ladies connected with the Presbyterian Church of Beaver, intend holding a Fair and Festival on Friday evening June 25th. The public in general are cordially invited to be present on the occasion. Proceeds to go toward furnishing the church. A good time may be expected. Come one, come all.

ONE CAR LOAD of Canton City Mills Flour just received and for sale, wholesale or retail, by Speyerer & Sons, Rochester, Pa.
(Local copy.)

Closing exercises of Beaver Ladies' Seminary will be—Annual Sermon on Sunday, 20th inst., at 7½ p. m. in the U. P. Church of Beaver, by Rev. Jas. M. Shields. Examination of classes on Tuesday 22d and Wednesday 23d inst., beginning at 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. Commencement exercises on Thursday 24th inst., opening at 7½ p. m.

jun16 2t. D. H. A. McLEAN.

BASE BALL GOODS,—Caps, Belts, Balls, Bats, Bases, Flags, Score Books, Spiked Shoes, &c.

Croquet sets for $6, $8, $10, $12 and $15. Send for price list to John W. Pittock, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Caned.—On Monday evening, June 6th, at a meeting of the teachers and officers of the M. E. Sunday School, of Bridgewater, Prof. John Carter, teacher of music in the school, was made the recipient of a very handsome silver-headed cane by the young men of the school. Dr. John Murray, the popular and efficient superintendent of the school, caned the Professor in behalf of the donors. The school at present is in a very excellent condition, and it is believed by those who have seen it to be one of the model schools of Beaver county.

"A springing joy, a pleasure which no language can express," is imparted to every possessor of a luxurious head of hair, which only "Barrett's Vegetable Hair Restorative" can impart. This is the only preparation to which a Medal has ever been awarded.—*St. Jos. Union.*

Fatal Accident.—The Conneautville *Record* says: 'A Hayfield correspondent sends the following: Mr. Wm. C. Morse, who lived with his son Mr. Wm. V. Morse, of this township, was run over and instantly killed by the 8 o'clock express train near Cambridge, this county, on Wednesday. The deceased was about eighty-three years old, and occasionally subject to partial insanity, and on Tuesday last he took advantage of the absence of his son, and went to the railroad. At the time of the accident he was sitting on the tract, but was discovered too late to stop the train.

THE Weed Sewing Machine is now the most popular machine before the public. The agent in this county is selling them on such easy terms that no one should be without one. The Weed is always ready for work and accomplishes any kind of sewing in perfect style. Remember that the agent is at New Brighton. Local agents wanted in every town. Address J. Boggs, New Brighton. [jun16 3

The Strawberry Festival, under the auspices of the ladies of the M. E. Church, which came off on Thursday evening last, we are informed was a complete success, pecuniarily and socially. A large ornamented pound cake, furnished by Mrs. Louisa Brown, of Bridgewater, netted to the managers two hundred and three dollars and thirty cents. It was voted to the most popular editor in Beaver. Col. J. Weyand of the ARGUS, having the majority, was made the recipient of the splendid cake. The Colonel was, and still is, absent. In his behalf I make most profound acknowledgements for the testimonial of regard in which he is held by this community.

FOREMAN.

The Board of Managers of the Beaver County Agricultural Society, will meet at the Sheriff's office, in Beaver, on Friday June 25th, 1869, at 2 o'clock p. m.

H. R. MOORE, Sec'y.

George Engle, of Brighton township, [illegible] berries—and presented our employes with a basket full, for which they returned thanks as none but appreciative printers can do. They unanimously voted—and they are good judges—them the best variety of strawberries raised in this section of the country. People who wish to put up this fruit should do so at once, and [illegible] them to lose no time in engaging the fruit from Mr. Engle.

THE GRECIAN BEND.—This terrible "hinder pest" is raging among a certain class to an alarming extent. We would recommend Whitlesey's Dyspepsia Cure, which is said to be the best remedy in the world for the "bend-in" as we used to have when a boy.

The Annual Concert of the Seminary.—Let the lovers of good music and friends of the institution come out. [illegible] rich treat. A piano duett, with organ accompaniment, arranged by Prof. Benter, is well worth the price of admission. Great care has been exercised in arranging the Programme, and it is believed it is superior to any thing of the kind ever offered in town. The new Chickering Grand recently purchased for the institution will be used on the occasion.

Fourth of July.—But a short time remains until we usher in the 93 anniversary of our National Independence. As yet we have not heard of any preparations going forward in our borough for its proper observance, but presume that the day will not pass unnoticed by our citizens. Its falling on Sunday this year there will be some difference in the day on which it will be celebrated, but by our exchanges we see that Saturday has most generally been fixed upon. Nevertheless, let the day selected for its celebration be what it may we should all join hands in our patriotic devotions and have a good time generally, with "Yankee Doodle" in the foreground.

SEASONABLE DRY GOODS.—Those of our readers in want of Summer Dry Goods should read the card of J. M. Burchfield & Co., No. 52 Sixth St. (formerly St. Clair) Pittsburgh, which appears in to-day's paper. Messrs. B. & Co. have an excellent stock of goods, which they are closing out at a great reduction in prices. Having marked down their entire stock all parties who call on them will be treated in a liberal manner.

The temperance meeting in New Brighton on Friday last, was called to order by electing B. R. Bradford Chairman and T. L. Kennedy Secretary. After an able address by Rev. Jas. Mills, and remarks from others, the meeting organized what is to be known as "The New Brighton Public Temperance League," to meet the first Friday in each month, with the following officers: President, Rev. B. C. Critchlow; Vice Presidents, the ministers of the different congregations of the place; Chorister, Maj. D. Critchlow; Secretaries, T. L. Kennedy and J. F. Edgar. The next meeting will be held in the M. E. Church of that place on Friday, July 2d, 1869.

AT a recent meeting of the Board of Health of New York, a letter was received from Dr. Harris concerning cholera in the west. He says the disease has not become epidemic this summer at any point west of the Alleghenies or north of the Ohio, but is spreading in a fearful manner west of the Mississippi, upon the great routes of travel. The Zingari Bitters will prevent and cure cholera as well as all other affections of the bowels. It is the greatest tonic extant.

Newspaper Laws.—Postmasters are required to give notice by letter when a subscriber does not take his paper from the office, and give reasons for its not being taken. Neglecting to do so makes the postmasters responsible to the publisher for the payment. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the post office, whether he has subscribed or not is responsible for the subscription. A person ordering his paper to be discontinued must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether it is taken out of the office or not. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the post office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES &c.—Those who wish to keep up with the times in the character of their turn-outs, should call at the carriage manufactory of Messrs. Stoner & Marlatt, Pittsburgh, Pa., and examine their new styles. Their four and six seat family carriages, fine barouches, and coal box and piano box buggies, with and without tops, are really superb and worthy the attention of gentlemen of taste. They are as substantial and durable as they are neat and elegant, and the price is not at all extravagant when the character of their workmanship is taken into account. The firm give particular attention to repairing of all kinds.

Commencement at Beaver.—The annual sermon will be preached Sunday afternoon, June 27, at 3 o'clock, by Rev. James R. Mills, of New Brighton. Examinations of the classes will commence the 29th, Tuesday morning, and will continue until Thursday noon, July 1st.—Concert of the pupils of Prof. Benter, Tuesday evening, June 29. At this concert the full size Chickering Grand recently purchased for the institution will be used. June 30, Wednesday evening, annual address by Rev. Dr. W. W. Wythe, of New Castle. Thursday, July 1st, 2 o'clock p. m., Educational address before the trustees, patrons and pupils of the institution, by Rev. D. L. Dempsey, D. D. Annual meeting of the trustees and visitors, Thursday, at 3 o'clock p. m. Business meeting of the Alumni at 3 p. m. At 7½ p. m., exercises of the graduating class. At 9 p. m., President's reception and meeting of the alumni and friends of the institution.

PERSONAL.—In passing along Sixth street (late St. Clair), Pittsburgh, the other day, we noticed the sign of Beggs & Co., and on calling in found an old friend, Mr. J. Beggs, formerly of the firm of J. & M. Beggs, of Federal street, Allegheny. The new firm have commenced business with an entirely new stock of queensware, all of which has been purchased East at the lowest cash prices, and at a great reduction on former rates, which will enable them to offer superior inducements to purchasers. To those in need of anything in their line we would advise them to call at No. 8 Sixth (late St. Clair) street.

Fratricide.—On Tuesday evening about six o'clock, two brothers named James and Jesse Clouston were engaged in shearing sheep at their farm in the vicinity of Poplar Springs, near Cameron, West Virginia. They were also engaged in conversation upon a topic which had been the subject of some dispute. Jesse claimed that James had promised him a table cloth upon the occasion of his (Jesse's) marriage, which transpired about six months ago. This alleged promise not having been fulfilled, James was taxed with remissness.—An altercation ensued, in which according to our informant, James called Jesse a liar. Jesse replied with a blow, upon which James stabbed his brother with the shears which he had in his hand. Probably the blow went immediately to the heart, for the wounded man dropped dead upon the instant. It is said they had not been on the best of terms for some time, a misunderstanding having arisen about some property to be divided between them. Jesse married about six months since. They owned farms adjoining, and were both accounted good young men and respectable citizens. Their father was burried only a few weeks since, and their sister some two months ago.—*Waynesburg Republican, June* 10.

The Warren *Mail* has the following: "The heavy [illegible] made a nice little flood in the river. On Sunday afternoon the rafts from Salamanca, Kinzua and Corydon began to come thick and fast, and Warren Eddy was full on Monday morning. The creek was not very high."

The attention of the public is respectfully invited to the fact that there was a meeting of School Committees of the counties of Allegheny, Beaver and Butler, at the city of Pittsburgh, on Monday last, to devise means to establish a Normal School in this District. The committee have had several offers of land and money for the purpose aforesaid. Now, if any of our readers feel disposed to make donations for this object, they are invited to do so immediately to Capt. O. S. Barker and G. M. Fields, of New Brighton; S. J. Cross, of Rochester; or to Rev. J. M. Shields, of Beaver borough. We hope the invitation will be liberally responded to.

NO HUMBUG.—We do not wish to inform you, readers, that Dr. Wonderful or any other man, has discovered a remedy that cures all diseases of mind, body or estate, and is designed to make our sublunary sphere a blissful paradise, to which heaven itself shall be but a side show, but we do wish to inform you that Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy has cured thousands of cases of catarrh in its worst forms and stages, and the proprietor will pay $500 for a case of this loathsome disease that he cannot cure.—It may be procured by mail for sixty cents, by addressing R. V. Pierce, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y. For sale by most druggists everywhere.

A farmer named Jacob Settlemoyer was killed this week near Wilmore, Cambria county. The deceased had recently lost a horse, and some of his neighbors set on foot on Tuesday a "bark peeling" for his benefit. In the evening there was a dance. Four young men of the neighborhood, who had not been invited named James Kinney, David Smay, Edward Burke and Edward Grow, went to the house in an intoxicated condition, and created a disturbance. They were forcibly ejected, when one of them believed to be Burke, struck Mr. Settlemoyer with a heavy piece of wood in the stomach, from the effects of which he died during Tuesday morning. Burke escaped and has not yet been taken, but the others have been captured. The murdered man leaves a wife and children.

MESSRS. LINDSAY, STERRIT & EWER—the largest hardware house in Western Pennsylvania. Less than two years have Messrs. Lindsay, Sterrit & Ewer been engaged in the hardware business, and so marked has been their success that their store room was found to be entirely two small for their business, they, therefore, secured the present store room, No. 311 Liberty street, ten doors below the old stand, which is the largest and most complete hardware house West of New York. The gentlemen comprising the firm are young and energetic, and they have exhibited a degree of taste and enterprise which could not fail of success. They are now selling more goods than any house in Pittsburgh, and have on hand a large and complete stock of hardware, cutlery, scythes, snaths, &c., which they offer at very low prices for cash. We cheerfully recommend this firm to the favorable consideration of our readers and the general public.

J. C. Williams, Esq., a Civil Engineer in the employment of the Erie Railroad, in company with a few of our prominent citizens, passed over the country between New Lisbon and East Liverpool and Smith's Ferry, last week for the purpose of ascertaining the practicability of extending the Niles and New Lisbon Railway to the Ohio river. We understand that he considers the route feasible to either of those points on the river, and will in a short time organize a corpse for the purpose of making the survey. As much depends upon the interest manifested by the people along the proposed route, it is important that they should go to work without delay, and present inducements for the location of the road. We entertain but little doubt that the road will be built to one of these points, where it will cross the river and proceed thence to Pittsburgh and form a junction with the Connellsville Railroad.—*Buckeye State.*

As the School Directors of the several Districts in this county are about to make up their annual reports we publish the following from the *School Journal* for their instruction:

1. The accounts for the last school year should be settled by the old board.
2. The reports should be signed by the old officers.
3. The certificates to the County Superintendent declaring "that the schools have been kept open and in operation according to the requirements of the school law," &c., should also be signed and sworn to by the old officers.
4. These documents thus prepared should be retained by the old officers until the organization of the new boards, and then placed in their hands, so that the names of the new officers may be written in the report under "Officers of the Board," before the papers are forwarded to the County Superintendent.
5. If the old boards of directors neglect to make out the district reports for the year, and to execute the required certificates, it will be necessary for the new boards to do it.
6. In cases where the old boards, neglectful of instructions given, have forwarded the reports and certificates for their districts before the new boards have organized, it becomes the duty of the new boards as soon as organized to forward the names and addresses of their officers both to the proper County Superintendent and to this Department.

Another Swindling Affair.—A gentleman residing in Harrisburg received a few days since the following letter:

OFFICE OF E. D. STEWART,
No. 448 Broadway, P. O. Box 660,
Albany, N. Y., May 31st, 1869.

MR.——:

My Dear Sir:—An old adage says: "Fortune knocks once at every one's door," and it is now coming true in your case. I have been connected with the only legalized prize distribution which takes place in this city every Saturday, and know from experience the importance of having a nice little prize of $1000 or $2000 in the hands of some good person who will show it to their friends and inducing them to buy will increase my business. I understand you to be just the person to advance my interest, and will make this proposition: If you will send me $1 to pay for a ticket (for which I shall have to account to the managers) I will select one that will do the business and send it on to you in time for the drawing on the 12th of June. Then after drawing you will return the ticket, with instructions how to send, when I will remit the amount by express. After its receipt I will require you as a favor to exhibit your prize to all your friends, telling them where you bought your ticket, and by that means you will build up a large business for me in your section of the country.

Awaiting your reply, I am
Yours Truly,
E. D. STEWART.

No doubt thousands of letters similar to the above have been distributed broadcast throughout the country, and we caution our readers and friends to place no reliance whatever upon them. The above letter bears on its face the evidence of a gigantic swindle, and those who are silly enough to remit the $1 required will learn from sad experience that "a fool and his money is soon parted." The best way to dispose of such letters is to burn them.

Oil Excitement.—The oil excitement hereabouts is getting up to fever heat. "Parker's Landing" is in nearly everybody's mouth, and in the cranium "oil," "flowing wells," and "fortune." This is accounted for by the fact that a number of our more fortunate citizens are the lucky owners of shares in one or two good wells that have recently been struck at Parker's. To these lucky possessors we offer our congratulations, but we can't say that we would be willing to risk "our purse," and run the chances of a dry hole.—*Kittanning Free Press.*

Lost Child.—A little boy, aged about three years, son of Wm. N. Robb, of Raccoon township, this county, who had gone to school, with the elder children of the family, on Friday last, slipt out of the school house in the afternoon unnoticed, and wandered off some five miles before it was taken up. As soon as it was missed, a search was instituted, but no traces of the child could be found.—The whole neighborhod became alarmed and joined in the search. About 10 o'clock at night it was brought home. It had wandered to within a mile or so of Independence, where it was taken up by a school teacher in that neighborhood.—No one knew whose child it was. It was taken to Mr. Sterling's; from there conveyed some mile and a half to a neighbor's, whose child it was supposed to be; but no child had been lost out of that neighborhood; it was then taken back to Mr. Sterling's, where Rev. Mr. Carson came along with his buggy, and told them, from appearance, he thought it might be Mr. Robb's child. He took it into his buggy and brought it back to Raccoon tp., to the picket line of neighbors on search, who raised the joyous hout, "The child is found."

Doing Nothing.—We find the following pithy remarks in the Washington Reporter, and they are quite as applicable here as in that town, and therefore we transfer them to our columns. That paper says: "We pity the man who has nothing do. There are several of them in this town, and as we watch them day after day we really think that they are of all men most miserable. How a man can endure to lounge about all day on a chair or a doorstep, without the slightest occupation for head or hands is a mystery beyond our ken. Somebody has said "it is better to wear out than to rust out," and we believe it. Active occupation of the brain or muscle, or both, is man's destiny, and he is peculiarly constructed with a view to the performance of labor. We should think that the promptings of his nature for employment would compel every man to seek occupation of some kind. Yet we see men here who day after day and week after week spend the long hours in unqualified idleness. We really think that such a fate is the saddest and most miserable that could befall a human being, and we only wonder that the want of proper exertion of brain and body does not make many people numb and idiotic. The sphere of labor is man's true sphere, and we actually pity the poor unfortunate mortals who have to endure the benumbing miseries of inanition. We commend their case to some "society for the amelioation of the condition of the human race."

Republican Nominations.—The Republicans of Butler county on Saturday last nominated the following ticket: For Assembly, Hon. Alex. Leslie, re-nominated; Sheriff, H. D. Thompson; Prothonotary, Major C. E. Anderson; Clerk of Courts, J. Burtner; Register and Recorder, G. W. Kneiss; Treasurer, John Hamil; Commissioner, J. G. Campbell.

The Republicans of Snyder county on Saturday last nominated the following ticket: For Assembly, Hon. Wm. G. Herrold, re-nominated; Sheriff, John S. Wolf; Commissioner, Isaac Beaver; Treasurer, John K. Hughes, Auditor, Martin L. Hessinger. Resolutions were adopted indorsing President Grant, the course of Senator Cameron, the administration of Governor Geary, Hon. John B. Packer, Congressman from the Fourteenth District, and Hon. Wm. G. Harrold, candidate for the Legislature. The following was also adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That all factious opposition to the appointees of General Grant by Republican newspapers is only calculated to defeat the success of the Republican party, and we therefore, in County Convention assembled, do most emphatically condemn such a course.

The Republicans of Somerset county on Saturday last nominated the following ticket: State Senate, Alex. Stutzman; House of Representatives, Mr. Long; Prothonotary, Meyers; Register and Recorder, Horner; Sheriff, Shafer; Treasurer, Coffroth; Commissioner, Dumbold; Poor House Director, Woy; Auditor, Fox. The Somerset *Herald and Whig* claims that the ticket was nominated through the assistance of the Democracy and boys.

Court of Quarter Sessions.—The following is a summary of the criminal business transacted in this court last week:

Commonwealth vs. Henry R. Wilkinson. Indictment, Larceny. Verdict not guilty.

Com. vs. Alex. T. Anderson. Indictment, Fornication and Bastardy. *Not Pros.* on payment of costs by defendant.

Com. vs. Leander B. Sharp. Indictment, Desertion. *Not pros.* on payment of costs by defendant.

Com. vs. Samuel Moore. Indictment, keeping a Ferocious Dog. Verdict for defendant, and the prosecutor, Jacob Keifer, sentenced to pay the costs.

Com. vs. Wm. Campbell. True bill for Fornication and Bastardy.

Com. vs. Wm. Humphries. Compromised.

Com. vs. Joseph Wilson. True bill for malicious mischief in shooting a cow.

Com. vs. Wm. C. Conn. Charge, Surety of the Peace, on oath of John W. Engle. Defendant discharged on his own recognizance in the sum of $500 to keep the peace for one year.

Com. vs. Austin Cooper. Indictment, Assault and Battery. Verdict, guilty.

Com. vs. Thomas Lyon. Indictment, Assault and Battery. Plead guilty, and sentenced to pay a fine of twenty dollars and the costs of prosecution, and to be committed till sentence is complied with.

Com. vs. Wm. Lyon. Indictment, riot. Bill ignored.

Com. vs. Polly Rambo. Indictment, Arson. Bill ignored.

Com. vs. John Davis and Richard Briggs. Indictment, Selling Liquor contrary to law. Verdict, guilty.

Same vs. Same. Selling Liquor to minors. Verdict, not guilty, and defendants to pay the costs.

Same vs. Same. Selling Liquor to persons of Intemperate Habits. Verdict, not guilty, and defendants to pay the costs.

Com. vs. George Skinner, B. Allen and Herman Michaels. Indictment, Assault and Battery. Verdict, not guilty, and the prosecutor, Jacob Ross, to pay the costs.

Com. vs. Jonathan Delks. True bill for Fornication and Bastardy.

Com. vs. Alex. Lucas. True Bill for Assault and Battery.

Com. vs. C. A. Griffin. True Bill for Assault and Battery. Case continued by consent.

Com. vs. Ephraim Carnagha. Bill ignored for malicious mischief in tearing down fence. The prosecutor, Dawson Cooley to pay the costs.

Com. vs. Archy Sterling and George Armor. Bill ignored for Assault and Battery, and the prosecutor, John Eisenbaum, to pay the costs.

Com. vs. Joseph Welker. Indictment, Surety of the Peace, on oath of Rev. Koch. After hearing the parties and their proofs and allegations, Defendant was discharged.

Com. vs. Charles Baker. Bill for Fornication ignored, and the prosecutor, Squire Davis, to pay the costs.

Com. vs. Miranda Davis. Bill for Bigamy ignored, and the prosecutor, Squire Davis, to pay the costs.

NEW BRIGHTON, June 17, 1869.

Editor of the Beaver Argus:

The members of the M. E. Church, of this place, cast their vote, last evening on the question of Lay Delegation. The whole vote cast numbered sixty-two, and stood, for Lay Delegation, twenty-four; against Lay Delegation, thirty-eight.

J. R.

The Bucyrus *Journal* says: "On Saturday afternoon, Jacob Burbaghy, while attending the planer at Stoll's Sash factory, reached over the cylinder while in full motion, to pour oil into a lubricating box on the further side of the machine. His shirt was of heavy woolen material, hanging loosely, was caught by the plane bits and instantly, before the brain could act, his hand and wrist were drawn into the front of the machine and literally cut to pieces by the cylinders, only three-quarters of an inch apart, and armed with two planers, and whirling at the rate of over four thousand revolutions to the minute, or about seventy to the second. The shouts and screams of the poor fellow were heart rending. The engine was quickly stopped, but the planer had to be ungeared and taken apart before the poor victim could be extracted. This took time, and with hand and wrist literally torn to shreds, he was compelled to endure the torture of standing held in the instrument until the bolts holding the cylinders together could be unscrewed.

Foxes are proverbial for their cunning, but not always able to avert the just rewards of their misdeeds. A forcible illustration of this occurred some weeks since in the Southern part of Lancaster county. Mr. Cooper Stubbs had some chickens that were roosting on a small tree in his garden, which was enclosed by a paling fence. During the midnight slumbers of these birds, Reynard came along, and thinking it a good opportunity to procure for himself a stock of provisions, atempted to leap the fence for the purpose of taking them from their perch. But the best laid schemes of foxes and men sometimes fail, and in this case it proved so. For some reason or other, Reynard did not clear the fence, but falling back, his neck was caught between two palings, where he was found in the morning stiff and cold.—*Lancaster Inquirer.*

Dastardly Outrage in the Capitol Grounds—A Colored Woman Ravished.—A little after nine o'clock on Tuesday evening, a colored woman named Lucy McGill, employed as a servant by Mr. Brady, a jeweler, on Market street, started from South street to go across the Capitol grounds, accompanied by another woman named Malinda Smith. When the vicinity of the Mexican monument had been reached, she was suddenly and forcibly seized by a man, who apparently rejoices in notoriety, and thrown violently over one of the benches to the ground, her companion making her escape by fight. Another young man placed his hand over her mouth, and against her protests and stout resistance, a dastardly outrage was perpetrated by several of a party of young men leanged together in a distinct organization of roughs, the rest lending countenance or proving accessories in the crime. The woman made every effort to escape from their power, and her screams were heard a considerable distance. As soon as she was released she made her way to the Mayor's office and entered complaint. The first assailant was arrested the same night, being released in the morning on giving bail.

Yesterday eight persons implicated in the outrage were arrested and placed under eight hundred dollars bail each for their appearance at the next term of Court. Ther names are withheld from publication only on account of the respectability of their connections. Warrants have been issued for the arrest of a number of others, and it is be hoped the law will pursue its course and proper punishment be meted to them. This is not the first time similar offenses have been committed in the Capitol grounds. Only about a week ago a colored woman was assaulted and outraged near the Land Department by a number of the same party of outlaws, though no complaint was entered. Most of those composing the organization are young men not of age, who, going in gangs, have exercised a reign of terror and placed law and morality at defiance, and it has long been a burning disgrace to the city that young men, the majority being boys in their teens, should carry on their high handed outrages with impunity, and carrying concealed weapons, render life insecure. There is scarcely any crime of which they are not capable, and the sooner a check is put to their career the better.—*State Guard, June,* 16*th.*

Parsons' Laws of Business.—The works of Theophilus Parsons, L. L. D., Professor of Law, in Havard University, Cambridge, are probably the very best authority extant on American Law. His treatics on the Law of Contracts, has a larger sale than any other law book published in England or America. No wonder, then, that such an interest is taken in a new work, by this distinguished Professor. It is always sure to be reliable, accurate and complete. The title of his latest work is "Law of Business," and is published in fine style, by Messrs. Parmelee & Co., of Philadelphia and Cincinnati. His other works have been written expressly for lawyers, and have all become, as they deserve to be, standard authority on all the subjects treated. The Judge on the bench, and the Lawyer at the bar, acknowledge at once, that there is no higher authority than Prof. Parsons.

This work now before us, The Law of Business, has been prepared for the people in general, as well as for lawyers.

The author in his preface says this volume is prepared "for wide and general use." It has been in his mind for twenty years, and is the result of his untiring diligence, great mental acumen, and profound knowledge of the subject. It is marked by distinctness of statement, with forcible illustrations, making plain to the dullest comprehension, all the principles upon which business transactions are based.

The Law of Business is a practical work, such as is needed by everybody, sometimes. It is a ready and reliable lawyer, always at hand with advice upon any point which may arise, and serves without fee. It gives a definite and trustworthy answer to nearly every question that can arise in the daily course of business. The Farmer can ascertain from it what his rights are, and how to enforce them. The Mechanic can secure his wages by consulting this book. The professional Lawyer can find an answer to some question in a moment, when it might require a score of other volumes, and hours of time, to find the same information.

It contains forms which have been tested in the courts, for making out correctly almost any kind of a document, such as deeds, mortgages, wills, mechanics' liens, notes, bonds, leases, building specifications, contracts, applications patents and pensions, notices of all kinds, short forms or long forms, &c. In a word, it is just such a book as a thoroughly well posted lawyer would prepare for the general use of farmers, mechanics, merchants, landlords tenants, executors, administrators, married women, guardians, heirs-at-law, apprentices, minors, market men, widows, orphans, justices of the peace, sheriffs, constables, property holders, manufacturers, and everybody who wants to save litigation and secure themselves against loss. Is is a desirable book for everybody to have, and to keep. It may save many times its cost. It is sold by subscription, and the agent will call on our friends, and we bespeak for him large success. Secure a copy while you can.

Washington County Republican Convention.

From the Washington county *Reporter,* we glean the following synopsis of the proceedings of the Republican County Convention, held at the Court House, in Washington, on Monday the 14th inst. The Convention was organized by electing Dr. G. W. Alexander, President; and David M. Boyd, Thos. S. Irwin, Lewis Barker, Vice Presidents; and D. W. McCabe and Geo. E. Parshall, Secretaries.

The list of Townships was then called over, and delegates presented their credentials and took their seats.

On motion, James R. Kelley, John C. Sloan, Wm. B. Craighead, Craig Ritchie and Thomas Martendell, were appointed a committee to report resolutions for the consideration of the Convention.

The candidates for the various offices were then placed in nomination to be balloted for in the afternoon.

The names of several candidates were withdrawn, when Mr. Ritchie suggested that before proceeding further the Convention should determine whether or not we should concede to Beaver County two Members of the House of Representatives, as was claimed by that county, in the event that Washington County should insist upon having the nominee for Senator.

Mr. McCabe thought we should defer that question until after the Convention had made its nominations.

Mr. Hornish thought the whole matter should be left to the conferees yet to be appointed.

After some further discussion, the Convention by a decided vote, refused to act upon the question at this stage of the proceedings.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot for State Senator, the vote standing as follows:

M. L. A. McCracken	32
Jos. B. Welsh	25
John N. McDonald	29

A second ballot was taken with precisely the same result.

Mr. Brockman then moved that a third ballot be taken, after which the candidate having the lowest vote should be stricken off. This ballot resulted as follows:

McCracken	32
Welsh	21
McDonald	33

The name of Mr. Welsh was then dropped, and the fourth ballot taken, with the following result:

McCracken	46
McDonald	40

On motion, the nomination of Mr. McCracken was made unanimous.

The Convention next proceeded to vote for Members of the House of Representatives, the first ballot resulting as follows:

A. J. Buffington	63
R. J. Vankirk	43
Jona. Allison	34
Jno. W. McWilliams	36

Mr. Buffington being the only candidate receiving a majority, was declared duly nominated, and a second ballot was proceeded with as follows:

Vankirk	35
Allison	29
McWilliams	23

The name of McWilliams was then dropped, and the third ballot was taken with the following result:

Vankirk	45
Allison	41

Mr. Vankirk was therefore declared the nominee.

Jacob Davis was nominated for Prothonotary; A. O. Day, Register; Geo. Ralston, Treasurer; Samuel Fergus, Recorder; Capt. R. W. Parkinson, Commissioner; Wm. Wylie, Director of Poor; James Woodburn, Auditor; R. V. Johnston, County Surveyor.

The nominations being completed, the Convention next proceeded to consider the proposed change in the mode of making nominations.

A motion made by Mr. Boyd declaring it inexpedient to make any change whatever, was lost.

On motion the report of the [illegible] committee appointed by the last convention was accepted.

The question then being on the adoption of the report, Mr. Walker moved to amend so as to allow each district to appoint two delegates as usual, who should have privilege in convention of casting the Republican vote of their district at the last preceding general election.

The vote being taken on the amendment it was lost, and the report of the committee allowing each district a representation in convention proportioned to its vote was then adopted.

The Committee on resolutions reported a series expressing confidence in the patriotism, virtue, and loyalty of the masses comprising the Republican party, endorsing the administration of General Grant, the course of Mr. Donley, Representative in Congress, and pledging a cordial support to the ticket just nominated; but one of the Secretaries having, by mistake, carried the resolutions home with him, we are unable to give them in detail.

The report being before the convention for adoption, on motion of Mr. Lawrence it was amended by the addition of a resolution endorsing the administration of Governor Geary, and was then adopted as a whole.

Mr. Hornish moved that James R. Kelley and John Hall be appointed delegates to the State Convention.

Mr. Lawrence moved to amend by adding that they be instructed to vote for the re-nomination of Gov. Geary.

The amendment was discussed at some length, Messrs. Lawrence, Brockman and Long favoring it, and Messrs. Kelley, Stocking, McBurney, McCabe and others opposing it. The question being taken it was adopted, and the original motion as thus amended was passed, appointing General John Hall and J. R. Kelley the delegates.

On motion Wm. H. Horn, D. W. McCabe and Wm. Hornish were appointed Senatorial, and David S. Walker, D. M. Boyd and Thomas Martindel Representative conferees, with instructions to insist upon the right of Washington county to the Senator and two members.

On motion the President was authorized to appoint an executive Committee of nine for the ensuing year.

On motion the Convention adjourned.

The Waynesburg *Republican*, of June 9, says: "Some unhung scoundrel drove off a pair of the best oxen in Greene county, belonging to Mr. Daniel Stewart, of Centre township. After several days' search Mr. Stewart found his oxen in Washington county, at the residence of a Mr. Day, he having purchased them from a stranger who had stopped at his house over night while on his way to market with them, paying therefor $175. The thief pocketed the money and left for parts unknown. Mr. Stewart recovered his cattle, leaving Mr. Day minus the $175. The cattle were said to be worth $250. Will our farmers never learn a lesson about dealing with strangers."

To Consumptives.

THE advertiser having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, etc. The object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, Kings Co., New York.

May12:1y

Errors of Youth.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing, in perfect confidence,

JOHN B. OGDEN.
may12:1y] No. 42 Cedar street, New York.

Married.

RAMSEY—METZGER—Tuesday, May 10th, 1869, at the residence of the bride's parents in Beaver Falls, Pa., by Rev. Alfred Dilworth, Edith, daughter of Thos. Ramsey, to Martin Metzger, of Pittsburgh.

Died.

Obituary.

DIED—On Friday evening the 11 inst., in the 28th year of his age, Mr. James S. Thomas, of North Sewickley township, Beaver county, Pa.

The deceased was a young man of much promise, and greatly esteemed in the community in which he lived; and his loss is deeply felt. Being of a very congenial disposition, was always ready to aid in every humane and judicious enterprise. When the dark cloud of rebellion overshadowed the nation, and freedom seemed called upon to assert her heaven born perogative in a last final struggle, he felt it to be his duty, from a true, conscientious impulse, to forego the comforts of a pleasant home and give his service in favor of that Constitutional Liberty, which constituted one of his noble principles. Accordingly, in 1861, he enlisted in company H, One Hundred and First regiment, under command of Col. Taylor, where he served with effect and credit until honorably discharged. During his service he, in common with others of his regiment, suffered severe privations and exposure, and at one time was prostrated by sickness, and brought very low; which, in the opinion of the writer, may have had much to do in undermining a hitherto robust constitution and initiating a disease which terminated a life so valuable.

The incipiency of his disease made its appearance nearly two years before it completed its work; but for some time did not attract attention. Very soon the symptoms became so apparent as to excite the anxious solicitude of his friends. A kind mother and affectionate sisters pressed him to at once seek medical aid. This was done. All that affection could prompt, or kind friends suggest and physicians prescribe, together with a voyage to the sea shore, accompanied by his brother-in-law (Dr. Jackson, Fallston), were resorted to with the fond hope that God might bless the means and prolong his life. But all in vain; fatal disease held its relentless grasp. During last summer, however, he seemed to recover, and at times was able to attend to business; but for the last several months his decline had been rapid, and gave unmistakable evidence that his continuance with us would be short.

In the wide circle of his young associates he was much esteemed. Seldom have we seen a more favorable combination of noble virtues adorning the character of a young man. For one of his years and experience, he possessed an extraordinary business capacity, and the success of his plans and financial interests, during the few short years of his life, gave evidence of no ordinary intelligence.

Although blessed with a pleasant home and many endearments on earth and much to bind him here, yet, when fully conscious that his final dissolution was rapidly approaching, his trust in the promises of a covenant keeping God was so firm that he was enabled to talk of death and face it with uncommon composure. His early training by pious parents, was in the doctrines and principles of the Baptist church, and for these his love and attachment increased as he ripened for eternity. In early life he made a public profession of the Redeemer's name by uniting with the Providence Baptist church, of North Sewickley, during a revival, sealing his baptismal vows with many others at that time, in the waters of the Connoquenessing, under the care of that eminent and worthy man, and minister of God, Rev. J. Parker. The resignation and calmness with which he viewed death, notwithstanding all the endearments of life, was evidence of much value that he was a true christian, and that his death was a victory achieved through Divine Grace. And the writer of this being in a position to have many pleasant interviews with him, often felt like saying with the prophet when he saw the prosperity of Isreal, "Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his." Although his death is felt and deeply mourned by many relatives and friends, yet they mourn not like those who have no hope, for when his end came it was peace—that peace which the world can neither give nor take away.

On the evening of the 11th of June, as the sun was sinking to rest and with the gathering shades of night, he calmly and peacefully passed away from earth to purer, brighter joys on high. His Lord called, and we doubt not led him through the dark valley up to mansions of light and love. On the following Sabbath an unusual large concourse of relatives, friends and neighbors followed his remains to Providence church, where an affecting and forcible sermon was preached by Rev. D. W. C. Hervey, his pastor, from these words, "Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord," assisted in the services by Rev. Webber, of the Presbyterian church. After the services the procession moved to the burying ground, near by, and placed him by the side of a beloved father, who was laid there four years previous, there to rest together in the hope of a joyous resurrection.

"So fades a summer cloud away,
So sinks the gale when storms are o'er;
So gently shuts the eye of day,
So dies a wave along the shore."

PROCHEIN AMI.

HOLLINGSHEAD—On Saturday June 19th, 1869, Sarah Ellison, wife of Rev. James Hollingshead, aged 36 years.

LLOYD—On the 14th inst., at the Beaver County Poor House, Mr. Wm. Lloyd, aged about 66 years.

New Advertisements.

IN The District Court of the United States, For the Western District of Pennsylvania. John M. Bishop, a bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2, 1867, having applied for a discharge from all his debts, and other claims provable under said Act. By order of Court NOTICE IS GIVEN, to all persons who have proved their debts and other persons interested, to appear on the 7th day of July 1869, at 1 o'clock, p. m., before P. O. KNOX, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, at the Huron House in New Brighton, Pa., to show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt. And further, Notice is hereby given that the Second and Third Meetings of Creditors of the said Bankrupt, required by the 27th and 28th sections of said Act, will be held before the said Register, at the same time and place. S. C. M'CANDLESS, Clerk.
June 16:2w

To Bridge Contractors.

COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE,
Beaver, June 15, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office, by the Board of County Commissioners, until SATURDAY, JULY 3d, 1869, at 12 o'clock, m., for the masonry and superstructure (wood or iron) of a bridge of twenty-five feet span, over North Branch of Brady's Run near John Veon's in Brighton Tp, also a bridge over Big Travis Creek, near James Whitham's in Hanover tp. length of span forty feet. The roadway of each bridge to be sixteen (16) feet wide.

Plans and Specifications for the masonry may be seen at this office until July 3d.

Proposals for Iron Bridges will not be considered unless accompanied with a statement giving the total weight of the cast and wrought iron, the general working strength, and the ultimate or breaking strength per linear foot, as well as the greatest local load the bridges will sustain.

Also, the taking down and re-building of the East abutment of the bridge near Patterson's Mill, in Darlington township. Bids must specify amount per perch.

Also, the roofing and repairing of the Independence bridge, in Independence township.

Also, the roofing of the bridge across Raccoon Creek, known as the "Link Bridge."

By order of County Commissioners.
JOHN R. EAKIN, Clerk.
je16:3t} Radical & Local copy.

SIGN OF THE PADLOCK.

WHITESIDES & DRUM,

79 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY, PENN'A.,

Have just received a Large and Well Selected Stock of Hardware and Agricultural Implements, Plows, Harrows, Mowing Machines, Cultivators, Shovel-plows, Fruit Ladders, Horse Hay-Forks, and Rakes, &c., &c.

Hoes, Rakes, Shovels, Spades, Sythes, Snaths, Sythe-stones, Grain Cradles, Hay, Manure and Spading Forks, Grass Hooks, &c., &c. Remember the place, two doors below depot. SIGN OF THE PADLOCK. [je:16:2w

Miscellaneous.

NEW

Spring and Summer Goods

Speyerer & Sons,

Corner of Water and James Streets

ROCHESTER, PENN'A.

Have just returned from the east with a large stock of goods bought at the lowest cash prices, which they offer to the public at

REASONABLE PRICES,

Consisting of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,

HATS, CAPS, *BOOTS AND SHOES*

HARDWARE, IRON,

NAILS, CARPENTER TOOLS

ROPE, OCUM & PACKING YARN, choice brands of WHITE LEAD and PAINTS dry and in oil, and a general variety of Oil Dryers, and Putty.

Queensware and Willow Ware,

FLOUR, FLOUR,

We still have control of the celebrated

CANTON CITY MILLS FLOUR,

also of that favorite brand, Clement & Stevens high ground flour,

NEWCREEK FLOUR.

We recieve the above brands by the car load, and can sell them at

Pittsburgh Prices

thus saving freight, we also offer at wholesale and retail, NAILS, WHITE & WATER LIME, SALT, SOAP,

Feed. Grain, &c., &c.

☞ Thanking the public for past patronage, we hope to merit a liberal share for the future. We always buy for cash and sell cheap.

CALL AND BE CONVINCED.

RETAIL GOODS DELIVERED FREE OF CHARGE.

P. S. Also agents for the

KNIFFEN MOWER AND REAPER

and Pittsburgh National Plow Co's.

PLOWS.

may12:1y.

Wall Paper

For Spring of 1869.

At No. 107 Market St., near 5th Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

A large stock of new and elaborate designs of Paper Hangings, suited for Drawing Rooms, Parlors, Halls and Chambers, together with goods of the Lowest Cost, now opening, and to which constant additions will be made. All to be disposed of at prices to suit the times.

JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.

mar17:3m.

ROCHESTER
MARBLE - WORKS.

W. H. MARSHALL,

Manufacturer of

MONUMENTS:

HEAD & FOOT STONES;

Marble and Stone Posts

For Cemetery Lots.

We have now on hands a Large and Superior Stock of Plain and Ornamental Monuments and Headstones.

We are now ready, to supply on short notice, all orders from the country at low rates. Also,

Grindstones

And Fixtures of a Superior Quality

ALWAYS ON HAND.

☞ Our Neighbors represent that they sell Cheap, but we practice

Selling Cheaper:

And Doing as we Represent.

We Employ no Agents, as we can sell

10 Per Cent. Cheaper at the Shop,

Than by Agents.

All persons desiring any thing in our line

Are Invited to Call and Examine

OUR WORK AND PRICES

Before purchasing elsewhere.

[mar17:6m

Improved Crystal Palace Cooking Stove.—The proprietor of the Bridgewater Foundry tenders his thanks to a generous public for their very liberal patronage, and informs them that he has completed and is now manufacturing the Improved Crystal Palace Cooking Stove. In which all the defects, real or imaginary, ever discovered in the old pattern have been remedied, the front and the oven enlarged and remodeled, fire back remodeled after the most durable one ever made in

THIS COUNTRY,

and other improvements both useful and ornamental.

The 3000 families that I have supplied with the old pattern of Crystal Palace Stoves (or the Beaver stove, as they are called in the country) will readily testify that they are the best cooking and baking stoves that are made in this country.

The advantages of the improved one is increased weight and draught, enlarged bake oven, enlarged front and doors, and open grate, and most of all a straight and perpendicular fire backs, which in the judgment of experienced experts is the most durable pattern of stove back that can be used.

Send your orders to Thos. Campbell, Rochester post office. No change in prices. Teams and spring wagons on hand to deliver stoves in any part of the surrounding country, old stoves, scraps, &c., taken in exchange. Second-hand stoves always on hand and for sale cheap.

april4:tf. THOS. CAMPBELL.

Medicinal.

Ayer's

Hair Vigor,

For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. *Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color with the gloss and freshness of youth.* Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

HAIR DRESSING,

nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,

PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS,

LOWELL, MASS.

PRICE $1.00.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

The reputation this excellent medicine enjoys, is derived from its cures, many of which are truly marvellous. Inveterate cases of Scrofulous disease, where the system seemed saturated with corruption, have been purified and cured by it. Scrofulous affections and disorders, which were aggravated by the scrofulous contamination until they were painfully afflicting, have been radically cured in such great numbers in almost every section of the country, that the public scarcely need to be informed of its virtues or uses.

Scrofulous poison is one of the most destructive enemies of our race. Often, this unseen and unfelt tenant of the organism undermines the constitution, and invites the attack of enfeebling or fatal diseases, without exciting a suspicion of its presence. Again, it seems to breed infection throughout the body, and then, on some favorable occasion, rapidly develop into one or other of its hideous forms, either on the surface or among the vitals. In the latter, tubercles may be suddenly deposited in the lungs or heart, or tumors formed in the liver, or it shows its presence by eruptions on the skin, or foul ulcerations on some part of the body. Hence the occasional use of a bottle of this *Sarsaparilla* is advisable, even when no active symptoms of disease appear. Persons afflicted with the following complaints generally find immediate relief, and, at length, cure, by the use of this *SARSAPARILLA: St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Sore Ears,* and other eruptions or visible forms of *Scrofulous* disease. Also in the more concealed forms, as *Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Neuralgia,* and the various *Ulcerous* affections of the muscular and nervous systems.

Syphilis or *Venereal* and *Mercurial Diseases* are cured by it, though a long time is required for subduing these obstinate maladies by any medicine. But long continued use of this medicine will cure the complaint. *Leucorrhœa* or *Whites, Uterine Ulcerations,* and *Female Diseases,* are commonly soon relieved and ultimately cured by its purifying and invigorating effect. Minute Directions for each case are found in our Almanac, supplied gratis. *Rheumatism* and *Gout,* when caused by accumulations of extraneous matters in the blood, yield quickly to it, as also *Liver Complaints, Torpidity, Congestion* or *Inflammation* of the *Liver,* and *Jaundice,* when arising, as they often do, from the rankling poisons in the blood. This *SARSAPARILLA* is a great restorer for the strength and vigor of the system. Those who are *Languid* and *Listless, Despondent, Sleepless,* and troubled with *Nervous Apprehensions* or *Fears,* or any of the affections symptomatic of *Weakness,* will find immediate relief and convincing evidence of its restorative power upon trial.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Practical and Analytical Chemists.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

mar17;ly.

BARRETT'S HAIR RESTORATIVE

OVER ALL COMPETITORS.

BARRETT'S
Vegetable
HAIR RESTORATIVE

Was decided by the N. H. State Fair and is now conceded by the public to be the very best Preparation for Restoring Grey or faded Hair to its original color; promoting its Growth, eradicating Humors and Dandruff, and for Dressing and Beautifying the Hair. It is free from poisonous drugs, does not stain the finest fabric, and leaves the Scalp CLEAN, the Hair RICH, and GLOSSY.

THE ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED.

Every Bottle Warranted.

J. R. BARRETT & CO., Proprietors,
MANCHESTER, N. H.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines everywhere.

The Last Crowning Success.

Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S

IMPROVED

HAIR RESTORER

FAVORITE

HAIR DRESSING

New Style in one Bottle

will quickly restore Gray Hair to its natural color and beauty, and produce luxuriant growth. It is perfectly harmless, and is preferred over every other preparation by those who have a fine head of hair, as well as those who wish to restore it. The beautiful gloss and perfume imparted to the Hair make it desirable for old and young.

For Sale by all Druggists.

DEPOT, 198 GREENWICH ST., N. Y.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

The Kniffen Mower and Reaper. Challenges all competition for Simplicity, Durability and Ease of Management. Front and rear cut obtained on the same machine at will. If thrown in gear with cutter elevated, (as in cut above) the knives will play as freely as if on the level or any intermediate angle. Just the thing for rough land or among stones and stumps. First premium for best mowing machine, a Grand Gold Medal from Miami Valley Agricultural Society for three days trial at Xenia, 8th 9th and 10th of July, last. Farmers, examine the new machine made in Beaver county, on an extensive scale, before purchasing elsewhere. No comment is necessary on the advantage of buying a machine manufactured convenient to the place where used. Call and examine our works.

PITTSBURGH NATIONAL PLOW CO.
feb 10;tf Manufactory, Rochester.

AN INCIDENT OF TRAVLE.

"All full, sir! Sorry. But I guess you'll manage to stand the next fifty miles!"

Mr. Smith, the spruce young conductor on the Central Railway cars, ushered in a decrepid, shabbily-attired old man, who leaned wearily on his staff, and carried a heavy valise in his hand.

The long, dimly lighted car was full; every seat was occupied; bandboxes and carpet bags were held in the owners' laps, and there was not a chance for the new comer to be accommodated.

A couple of scores of faces lifted themselves to glance at the old man's face, as he moved slowly and painfully down the narrow aisle. It was painfully evident that he had as much as he could do to support himself, and besides he looked like one that was just recovering from a severe illness—his cheek was thin and pale, and his eyes lacked the fire which ought to sparkle beneath those large and strongly marked brows.

There were many well, active looking, healthy young men in the car, but not one of the number felt disposed to renounce his soft, comfortable seat, to the shabby old traveler. And after a stare of undisguised contempt, each and all dropped their eyes and thought no more of the suffering old age before them.

In this enlighted century, it is a notorious fact that the aged meet with slights and incivilities, to say nothing of positive unkindness, which would have put the barbarous nations of old to shame.

Fitz James Eustace, a young exquisite, who was escorting his cousin, Isabella Winchester, to Nahant, drew down his mouth until the ends of his copper colored moustache rested upon the tips of his well starched dickey, and remarked to the lady by his side.

"Really, Mr. Smith is insulting us! Why cannot he find a place for that wretched specimen in the second class car?"

A flush—perhaps of pride, perhaps of anger—mounted to the white forehead of Miss Winchester. She put out her hand as if to check the speaker, and said in a stifled voice:

"Will you give that gentleman your seat, Fitz James?"

"My dear Isabel! Why, I would not evacuate my place by your side for a kingdom! Let the old fellow stand it out! It won't damage his appearance, I'll be bound."

"Then I will trouble you to rise a moment, I prefer the other side of the seat. Allow me to pass, please."

Fitz James never thought of disputing the will of his imperious cousin, so he stood up to let her go out.—But instead of taking the seat which her escort had occupied, the lady walked on until she reached the side of the neglected gentleman. The touch of her hand on his shoulder drew his attention towards her.

"Sir, will you have the goodness to take the seat which I have vacated? I have ridden since early this morning, and am really wearied with sitting so long. Pray, oblige me."

The old man's face brightened, and he cast a grateful look into the dark eyes of the handsome lady.

"But madam you must be weary; I cannot accept it."

She made an impatient gesture.—Miss Winchester was accustomed to have her own way.

"No, sir; I am well, young and strong. I should be ashamed to sit while a man of your age and health remained standing."

"Thank you! Your kindess is well timed and not thrown away. I venture to tell you I shall accept your offer with gratitude."

So saying, the old gentleman sank into the vacant seat, with a well satisfied expression of countenance; but Fitz James expressed his unbounded contempt for his neighbor by drawing his ample raglan closely around him, and shrinking nearer to the side of the car. The stranger looked at him with a quiet scorn.

"You need not trouble yourself to slip through the window," said he in a voice of irony.

Fitz James was thoroughly disgusted. He could not endure such vulgar propinquity. So he arose quickly, and striding over his companion, made the best of his way to the smoking car.

Miss Winchester's sacrifice had been witnessed by all in the carriage, and a dozen seats were offered her by a dozen polite and officiating young gentlemen, but she declined them all by a motion of the head, and remained leaning against the side of the vehicle.

The train flew onward—the old gentleman meanwhile disposing himself for a comfortable nap, which he was shortly enjoying.

Shortly before midnight the lights of Boston gleamed through the darkness; another moment and the train thundered into the depot.

Our old gentleman arose, shook himself, grasped his valise, and came over to the side of Miss Winchester.

"Madam," he said, "you have made an old, feeble man's journey tolerable; will you not tell me your name and place of abode?"

She smiled, waved all thanks, and gave him her card. He bowed and left her, just as Fitz James appeared, to escort her from the car. But getting through the car was no easy matter, for the fuss and bustle were unusual; and Isabel noticed that several uniformed companies filled the space in front of the depot.

Cries of "Hurrah for General Sutherton!" "Three cheers for the hero of Mexico!" rent the air. Banners trailed out on the fresh night breeze; flam-beaux flashed, drums beat, and a long line of carriages filed away up the street.

Fitz James inquired the occasion of all this tumult, and learned that it was a public welcome extended by the citizens of Boston to General John Sutherton, a gentleman and a veteran officer, who had singularly distinguished himself in the then late Mexican war.

"He came in this train," said a bystander. "Is it possible, sir, that you did not discover him?—a sickly looking old man, dressed in thread bare grey, and carrying a huge black valise. He has just recovered from a severe attack of rheumatic fever, which has troubled him since his last campaign. Those vile Mexican night vapors and sleeping on the cold ground undermined his constitution; but he is a fine old fellow yet."

Miss Winchester thought he must be: she had heard much of his gallant daring, but Fitz James was the picture of silent mortification.

Miss Winchester and her cousin stopped at the American House, and early the next morning, before the lady had finished dressing, a servant brought up a note bearing her address. Isabel tore it open, and there fell out two cards of invitation to a ball to be held at the Revere that evening in honor of General Sutherton. One bore the name of Fitz James, the other was directed to herself. She had no acquaintances in Boston, consequently the invitation must have been at the instance of the General himself.

Fitz James was surprised and humiliated at this mark of distinction, for he could not realize but that the invitation had been extended to him solely to save his cousin's feelings.—But, notwithstanding this, he wished to accept the invitation, if only to have an opportunity of excusing his yesterday's impoliteness to the great man.

The journey to Nahant was deferred for one day, and early that evening the cousins were at the Revere, where the brilliant coterie had already assembled.

General Sutherton, reclining in an arm chair at the head of the great drawing room, received his friends as they passed by, one giving place to another; but when Isabel was presented, he detained her hand to say:

"Please sit down on this ottoman at my side; I have a relative here to whom I wish to introduce you."

It was not long before a singularly handsome young man came up to the General, smiling a friendly welcome, and the veteran, turning to Isabel, said:

"Miss Winchester, allow me to present to you my son, Alfred Sutherton, who is very grateful for the kindness which you last evening bestowed upon his father."

The young man bowed, and his father continued:

"Whenever I see a young person voluntarily render respect to the aged, I am constrained to admire him or her as a relic of the good old politeness which reigned over show and heartlessness when I was a lad. It is all hollow ceremony now, my dear; and if the old man cannot stand without assistance, he is thrown down and trodden upon. But there is a march or my ears deceive me.—Alfred, do you need a further hint, or must a rheumatic old father set you an example of courtesy?"

"If Miss Winchester will permit," he said, offering his arm; and a moment more and they were lost in a throng of promenaders.

Mr. Sutherton seemed bent on showing his gratitude to the lady for the kindness she had rendered his father, for he scarcely quitted her side during the evening, and at the close of the week he followed her to Nahant, where he continued for two months the *bete noir* of Fitz James and the enemy of all the young fops who aspired to the hand and fortune of the beautiful Miss Winchester.

Fitz James Eustace had long been his cousin's suitor, and it was with ill-concealed chagrin that he now saw himself thrown into the shade by the son of that 'wretched specimen,' who ought to have found a place out of decent people's company.

Early in the new year there was a marriage ceremony performed in the old South Church, and Alfred Sutherton was the groom, and Isabel Winchester was the bride. An elegant house on Beacon street received the young couple, for Alfred is engaged in business in Boston, and every year the hale old General comes down from his house in N—— to visit his children.

So you see that politeness gained a husband for one woman; and it will bring happiness to all if they will but practice it; for true politeness springs from the heart, and is but the effervescence of a kindly, christian spirit, anxious to promote the well being of those with whom it comes in contact.

IN THE MOUNTAINS.

In the fall of 1856 I was traveling eastward in a stage-coach from Pittsburgh over the mountains. My fellow travelers were two gentlemen and a lady. The old gentleman's appearance interested me exceedingly. In years, he seemed about fifty; in air and manner he was calm, dignified and polished, and the contour of his features was singularly intellectual. He conversed freely on various topics, until the road became more abrupt and precipitous; but on my directing his attention to the great altitude of a precipice, on the verge of which the wheels of our coach were leisurly rolling, there came a marked change on his countenance. His eyes, lately filled with intelligence, became wild, restless and anxious—the mouth twitched spasmodically, and the forehead was beaded with cold perspiration. With a sharp, convulsive shudder, he turned his gaze from the giddy height, and clutching my arm tightly with both hands, he clung to me like a drowning man.

"Use this cologne," said the lady, handing me a bottle, with the instinctive goodness of her sex.

I sprinkled a little on his face, and he became more composed; but it was not until we had entirely traversed the mountain, and descended into the country beneath, that his fine features relaxed from their purturbed look, and assumed the placid, quiet dignity that I had at first noticed..

"I owe an apology to the lady," said he, with a bland smile and a gentle inclination of the head to our fair companion, "and some explanation to my fellow-traveler also; and perhaps I cannot better acquit myself of the double debt than by recounting the cause of my recent agitation."

"It may pain your feelings," delicately urged the lady.

"On the contrary, it will relieve them," was the respectful reply.

Having signified our several deires to hear more, the traveler thus proceeded:

"At the age of eighteen I was light of foot, and I fear—he smiled—light of head. A fine property on the banks of the Ohio acknowledged me sole owner. I was hastening home to enjoy it, and delighted to get free from college life, The month was October, the air bracing, and the mode of conveyance a stage like this, only more cumbrous. The other passengers were few—only three in all—one old gray-headed planter of Louisiana, his daughter, a joyous, bewitching creature, about seventeen, and his son about ten years of age.

"They were just returning from France, of which country the young lady discoursed in terms so eloquent as to absorb my entire attention.

"The father was taciturn, but the daughter was vivacious by nature, and we soon became so mutually pleased with each other, that it was not until a sudden flash of lightning and a heavy dash of rain against the windows elicited an exclamation from my charming companion, that I knew how the night passed. Presently there came a low, rumbling sound, and then several tremendous peals of thunder accompanied by sucessive flashes of lightning. The rain descended in torrents, and an angry wind began to howl and moan thro' the forest trees.

"I looked through the window of our vehicle, the night was dark as ebony, but the lightning showed the danger of our road. We were on the edge of a frightful precipice. I could see at intervals huge, jutting rocks, far away down its side, and the sight made me solicitous for my fair companion. I thought of the mere hair-breadths that were between us and eternity; a single little rock in the track of our coach wheels, a tiney billet of wood, a stray root of a tempest-torn tree, restive horses, or a careless driv er—any of these might hurl us from our sublunary existence with the speed of thought.

"'Tis a perfect tempest,' observed the lady, as I withdrew my head from the window. 'How I love a sudden storm! There is something grand about the winds when fairly loose among the hills. I never encountered a night like this, but Byron's magnificent description of a thunder storm in Jura recurs to my mind. But are we on the mountain yet?'

"'Yes, we have began the ascent.'

"'Is it not said to be dangerous?'

"'By no means,' I replied in as easy a tone as I could assume.

"'I only wish it was daylight, so that we might enjoy the mountain scenery. But what's that?' and she covered her eyes from a sheet of lightning that illustrated the rugged mountain with brilliant intensity.

Peal after peal of thunder instantly succeeded; there was a volume of rain coming down at each thunder-burst, and with the deeper moaning of an animal in dreadful agony breaking upon our ears, I found that the coach had come to a dead halt.

Louise, my beautiful fellow-traveler, became pale as ashes. She fixed her eyes on mine with a look of anxious dread, and turning to her father she hurriedly remarked:

"'We are on the mountains.'

"'I reckon we are,' was the unconcerned reply.

"With instinctive activity I put my head through the window and called to the driver, but the only answer was the moaning of an animal borne past me by the swift winds of the tempest. I seized the handle of the door and strained in vain—it would not yield. At that instant I felt a cold hand in mine and heard Louise faintly articulate in my ear the following appalling words:

"'The coach is moving backward.'

"Never shall I forget the fierce agony with which I tugged at the coach door and called on the driver in tones that rivalled the fierce tempest, whilst the conviction was burning in my brain that the coach was being slowly moved backward.

"What followed was of such swift occurrence that it seems to me like a frightful dream.

"I rushed against the door with all my force, but it withstood my utmost efforts. One side of our vehicle was sensibly going down, down, down. The moaning of the agonized animal became deeper, and I knew from his desperate plunges that it was one of our horses. Crash upon crash of thunder rolled over the mountain, and vivid flashes of lightning played over our heads. By its light I could see for a moment the old planter standing erect with his hands on his son and daughter, his eyes raised to heaven, and his lips moving as if in prayer. I could see Louise turn her ashy cheek toward me as if imploring assistance; and I could see the bold glance of the boy flashing indignant defiance at the war of elements, and the awful danger that awaited him. There was a roll, a desperate plunge, a harsh, grating jar, a sharp piercing scream of mortal terror, and I had but time to clasp Louise firmly with one hand around her waist and seize the fastenings attached to the coach roof with the other, when we were precipitated over the precipice.

"I can distinctly recollect preserving consciousness for a few seconds of time, how rapidly my breath was being exhausted, but of that tremendous descent I soon lost all further knowledge by a concussion so violent that I was instantly deprived of all sense and motion."

The traveler paused. His features worked for a minute or two as they did when we were on the mountain; he passed his hands across his forehead as if in pain, and then resumed his thrilling narrative.

"On a low couch in an humble room of a small country house I next opened my eyes in this world of light and shade, joy and sorrow, mirth and madness. Gentle hands soothed my pillow, gentle feet glided across my chamber, and a gentle voice for a time hushed all my questionings. I was kindly tended by a fair young girl of about sixteen, who refused for a while to hold any discourse with me. At length one morning finding myself sufficiently recovered to sit up I insisted on knowing the result of the accident.

"'You were discovered,' said she, 'sitting on a ledge of rocks, amidst the branches of a shattered tree holding to the roof of your broken coach with one hand and the insensible form of the lady with the other.'

"'And the lady!' I gasped, scanning the girls face with an earnestness that made her draw back and blush.

"'She was saved, sir, by the means that saved you—a friendly tree.

"'And her father and brother!' I impatiently demanded.

"'We found both crushed to death at the bottom of the precipice, and we buried them in one grave by the clover patch down in our meadow.'

"'Poor Louise! poor orphan! God pity you!' I muttered in broken tones, utterly unconscious that I had a listener.

"'God pity her indeed, sir,' said she with a burst of heartfelt sympathy. 'Would you like to see her?' she added.

"I found her bathed in tears for the loss of her kindred, and she received me with sorrowful sweetness of manner. I need not detain you by describing the efforts I made to soothe her grief, but briefly acquaint you that at last I succeeded, and twelve months after the dreadful occurrence which I have related we stood at the alter as man and wife. She still lives to bless me with her smiles, but on the anniversary of that terrible night she secludes herself in her room and devotes the hours of darkness to solitary prayer.'

"As for me," added the traveler, while a faint blush tinged his noble brow, "as for me, that accident has reduced me to the condition of a physical coward at the sight of a mountain precipice."

"But the driver," asked the lady passenger, who had listened to the story with much attention, "what became of the driver, and did you ever learn the reason of his deserting his post."

"His body was found on the road, within a few steps of the place where the coach went over. He had been struck dead by the same flash of lightning that blinded the restive horses."

And thus ended this thrilling and remarkable story of life.

Sensation at Washington.

The people of Washington have had a genuine matrimonial sensation, in which soft words, boasted wealth, reciprocated affections, a larceny, a match, a private marriage, sudden start on a wedding tour, a rejected and exasperated suitor, capture of a dishonest bridegroom, and prison bars are all singularly intermixed. The hero is a man giving the name of William P. Brown, and representing himself to be a wealthy Georgia planter, possessed of a magnificent plantation, stately mansion, &c., but impoverished by the war, whose errand to this city was to dispose of four hundred acres of the family estate, to raise the means wherewith to stock and improve the remainder. This man secured the affections, or rather the person of Miss May Carpenter, of Washington, by representing his wealth, broad acres, and reputation as particularly desirable, and promising to settle $10,000 on her in case of a marriage. These negotiations were carefully kept from the ears of the paternal head of the family, and even when the day of the marriage had been arranged, he was still kept in ignorance of the whole matter. The plans had been carefully laid, and taking advantage of Mr. Carpenter's absence on Monday afternoon, the pseudo planter and Miss May were joined in the holy bonds of matrimony by the pastor of a fashionable church not two squares distant from her residence. But two or three persons witnessed the ceremonies; and immediately upon their conclusion trunks were hurriedly placed on a hack in waiting, the bride and bridegroom, after farewell salutations and a few feminine tears, entered the vehicle, the impatient Jehu slammed the door, and the happy couple were off for the sunny South. The father's indignation may be imagined when he learned the truth in the evening from a younger daughter. To add to the confusion, the lover of the fickle May, a young clerk in the War Department, who expected to marry the lady in the Fall, called to see the object of his affection in the evening. Father and lover started furiously for Alexandria, where they intercepted the fugitives at the hotel. There was no duel. The rejected lover did not punch the head of his successful rival; but there was simply a reconciliation, on the condition that Mr. Brown should establish his good reputation the next day. The party of four returned to Washington. The next morning Brown gave evasive answers. Mr. Carpenter suspected he was a swindler. About noon Mr. Carpenter discovered that a valuable velvet cloak, a heavy gold chain and a gold pencil had been stolen from the house. It was at once suspected that Brown was the guilty party. A warrant was procured. Brown passed the night behind prison bars. He was committed next day in default of $300 bail. It is stated that Brown committed the larceny in order to meet his matrimonial expenses.—Thus drops the curtain on one of the strangest sensations with which the appetites of Washington gossips have been regaled for a long time, and fortunate it is for the bride that such decided action was taken by her father in the case, for her life, in company with such a rascal, would have been most unhappy, if not wretched.—*Washington Chronicle.*

Beautiful Thoughts.

The introductory to a little volume by Henry Harbaugh, D. D., late Professor of Theology at Mercersburg, Pa., entitled "Youth in Earnest," contains the following beautiful and earnest thoughts. We may add that the volume contains the last literary labors of the author, who both in literature and theology was widely and favorably known, though called away in the prime of manhood:

"We tell the story of a short but earnest and useful life. We write the life of a young man for young men. We present the picture of a beautiful life, for the admiration and imitation of all who would aim in youth at the formation of a noble Christian character.

"The spirit of the age in which we live is full of peril to young men.—The tendency is strongly toward recklessness. Haste is taken for earnestness—inconsiderate boldness for enterprise—lawless dash for the spirit of progress. Notoriety is more sought than goodness. Worldly success or mere passing pleasure is more highly valued than the solid worth and the attractive charm of a pure and useful life.

"The well tried maxim that good character is the true foundation on which to build fortune in life is practically set aside, and young men vainly hope to take success by force, while they undervalue Christian principles, social virtues and the steady power of a good name. There is two much impatience to attend to the elements of character—to little deference to that traditional wisdom, which is only to be learned from the experience of those who have fought the battles of life before us—too hasty a surrender to what seems plausible and promising to youthful ardor and inexperience, and too little self-recollection and self discipline. Hence there are many life-voyagers who, while they ought to be still anchored in the family haven, or at least should only make cautious excursions in the sheltered bay of the home community, have already made actual shipwreck far out upon the open sea of life.

"Boyhood and youth are no more the peculiar and distinctively marked periods of life they used to be.—Childhood and manhood are connected by a transition by far too sudden and violent. Between the shady years of childhood and the open fields of youth, no longer lie the sweet and dewey meadows of boyhood and the innocent and cheerfully pure groves and woodlands of youth, as in generations past. Too soon does youthful life expose itself to the perils of life's open arena. The seeds of solid principles, of Christian virtues and graces, are not allowed sufficient time to mature in the sheltered and shaded nooks of life. Before they are prepared to endure the severer discipline, which at a later period necessarily requires and brings, and into which they can only safely pass through the merciful gradation, for which boyhood in the family and youth in the quiet home circle are alone adapted to prepare them, they are suddenly transplanted into the hard beaten waysides of life, exposed to the scorching suns of temptation, to be choked by the thorny 'cares of this world, the deceitfulness of riches and the lust of other things,' and are so first rendered unfruitful, and finally wither away."

Cure for Snake and Insect Poison.

This is the Smithsonian antidote for snake and insect poison:

Ten grains of iodide of potassium.
Thirty grains of iodine.
One ounce of water, the solvent.

To be kept in a vial with a ground glass stopper, and applied externally to the wound. It is not to be taken as medicine internally. In using it no time is to be lost, as death often ensues from a snake bite in fifteen minutes. Bites usually are inflicted on the hands or feet; and when this is the case, the first thing to be done is to stop the circulation of it with the blood, by applying a ligature to the leg or arm above the wound. A pocket handkerchief, the suspender, a piece of rope, or a strip of bark in an emergency can be used; and a gun, umbrella, or walking stick, or a limb of a tree, or axe, or hoe helve, can be made a tourniquet to tighten the bandage. Then saturate a piece of cotton batting, sponge, a lock of wool, or anything that will hold the fluid, with the antidote, and sponge the bite with it, bind it to it, keeping it wet with it, until it effects a cure, which it will do in an hour, and sometimes instantly. If practicable, a cupping glass ought to be applied, and the antidote should be placed upon the blister; but as bites usually are inflicted upon the fingers or toes, or among the tendons and bones of the wrists, ankles or protuberances of the feet and hands, the process of cupping is frequently impossible. The antidote is so complete that five drops of undiluted virus from the fangs of a rattlesnake, mixed with five of the antidote, and inserted in a wound with a syringe, was found by experiment to be as harmless as ten drops of water.

TRUTHFULNESS HONORED.—Heglage was a celebrated Arabian warrior, but very cruel. Among a number of prisoners whom he had condemned to death, was one who had a moment's audience with him just before execution. "You ought, sir," he said to, "pardon me, because when Abdarrahman was cursing you, I told him he was wrong, and ever since then I have lost his friendship." Heglage asked him if he had any witnesses of this; the soldier referred him to another prisoner who was condemned to die. He was called into the presence of the warrior, and confirmed the statement. Hegiage then granted him pardon. He afterwards asked the witness if he had taken his part against Abdarrahman. Respecting the truth more than he feared death, he said, "No, I have not, because I didn't believe it my duty to do so." Heglage was struck with the man's candor, and said to him, "Well, suppose I were to grant you your life and liberty, would you still be my enemy." "No," said the prisoner. "That's enough," said Hegiage, "your bare word is sufficient; you have given undoubted proof of your love of truth. Go, preserve the life that is less dear to you than honor and sincerity; your liberty is the just reward of your truthfulness."

THE *Charivari* gives the following advice to young gentlemen under the heading: "The art of loving on the cars." "Permit me to suggest to you a very easy way of kissing a number of pretty women. You are in a railroad car, and two or three ladies and one or two gentlemen enter the same *coupe*. At the first tunnel through which the train passes, as soon as nobody can see you, you put a very loud kiss on the back of your hand. Nothing is more curious than to see the faces of your fellow-travelers as soon as the train emerges from the tunnel. The gentlemen cast furious glances about them; the ladies blush, each of them believing that her fair neighbor received the kiss and ignorant of the man who gave it to her. Everything goes on well; your prospects are excellent. At the second tunnel you boldly kiss the first lady; she dares not cry out, bearing in mind as she does that her fair companion, to whom happened the same misfortune, did not say anything. Can she behave more indignantly? Would she not thereby betray the other lady to her husband? For the rest, the second kiss was not as loud as the first. At the third tunnel the same course is to be pursued towards the other lady, who, for the same reason, does not say anything. Thus you get a kiss at every tunnel except the first one."

—The steamship Quaker City was formally released on Friday last by the United States Marshal, at New York, and will probably sail immediately.

OVERWORK.

There was William Pitt, dead at forty-nine, carrying the British Empire on his shoulders for a quarter of a century, and attempting to carry a pint of port wine daily and a pinch of opium in his stomach, and foundering in mid ocean from this over-cargo. What a week was that when Brinsley Sheridan went to pieces on the breakers of intemperance and overwork! There, too, was Mirabeau, that prodigy of strength and health, of versatility and splended talent, killed by the overwhelming labors and excitements of the tribune and and the orgies of Cyprian belles. Sergeant S. Prentiss attempted the double task; and if ever a man might with impunity, he could, with leonine health and marvellous mental gifts. Said a distinguished Mississippi lawyer to me; "Prentiss would sit up all night gambling and drinking, and then go into court next day and make a better plea in all respects than I could, or anybody else, at the bar of our State, even though we studied our case half the night and slept the rest." He tried it, and in the trying burned to the socket in forty-one years the lamp of life that had been trimmed to last four-score. A draft upon the constitution in behalf of appetite is just as much a draft as in behalf of work, and if both are habitually preferred together, bankruptcy and ruin are sure and swift.

THE Japanese use paper for a great variety of purposes. A recent traveler states that he saw it made into materials so closely resembling Russian and Morocco leather and pig skin, that is was very difficult to detect the difference. With the aid of peculiar varnish and skillful painting, paper made excellent trunks, tobacco bags, cigar cases, saddles, telescope cases, the frames of microscopes; and he even saw and used excellent water proof coats made of simple paper, which did keep out the rain, and were as supple as the best India rubber. The Japanese use neither silk nor cotton handkerchiefs, towels nor dusters; paper in their hands serves as an excellent substitute. It is soft, thin, tough, of a pale yellowish color, very plentiful and very cheap. The inner walls of many a Japanese apartment are formed of paper, being nothing more than painted screens; their windows are covered with a fine translucent description of the same material. It enters largely into the manufacture of nearly everything in a Japanese household; and he saw what seemed to be balls of twine, but which were nothing but long shreads of tough paper rolled up. If a shopkeeper had a parcel to tie up he would take a strip of paper, roll it quickly between his hands and use it for the purpose; and it is quite as strong as the ordinary string used at home. In short without paper all Japan would come to a dead lock; and indeed, lest by the arbitrary exercise of his authority a tyrannical husband should stop his wife's paper, the sage Japanese mother-in-law invariably stipulate in the marriage settlement that the bride is to have allowed to her a certain quantity of paper.

DEFERRED ARTICLES.

—The loss by the robbery at Santa Fe is only $33,000.

—The Secretary of war has granted a year's leave of absence to Gen. Sickles, with permission to go to Europe.

—A great fire at Georgetown, Ky., on Sunday, destroyed twenty-eight houses.

—Alexander H. Stevens has recovered from his recent illness, caused by an accident.

—It is reported that Lopez annihilated a Brazilian Corps de Army, and destroyed a large number of vessels.

—Millard Osmore, while reading in bed at Newport, New Hampshire, Thursday night, upset a lamp and was burned to death.

—Reverdy Johnson made his first appearance in Court on Friday last at Baltimore, since his return from England, and was warmly welcomed.

—Secretary Seward and party left Chicago Friday last for Omaha, Denver, Salt Lake, California, China, Japan, &c. He will be accompanied as far as Salt Lake by some Chicago friends.

—Major George Gibson is assigned to duty as Major of the Fifth Infantry, to report without delay to the Commanding General of the Department of Missouri.

—Letters from Brazil, of April, 24th, state that Gen. McMahon has been heard from, and the report that he had arrived at Ascunsion proves to be unfounded.

—Eighteen car loads of strawberries reached Chicago on Friday last This Fruit was never so plenty nor so cheap in that market as this season.

—Count Deu, Son-in-law of the Emperor of Brazil, now commanding the allied forces against Paraguay, is said to have served during the American rebellion on the staff of Gen. Sherman.

—Coupons of the first mortgage bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad, due July 1st, will be paid in gold, free of government tax, on Friday, June 25th, at Boston, and in New York on Thursday, July 1st.

—Nelson Walker, an intelligent colored man, announces himself a candidate to represent Nashville and Davidson county, Tenn., in the next Legislature. His platform is universal suffrage and general amnesty.

AN IMPORTANT RUMOR obtains some little credence in Philadelphia to the effect that Gov. John W. Geary is to be called to succeed Mr. Borie as Secretary of the Navy. We do not place any faith in the report. It may have been started to choke him off as a candidate for renomination to the Governorship. as, if the impression be made that he is to occupy a place in the Cabinet, the Republicans will have to cast about for a new candidate to unite upon for a leader in the approaching campaign.—*Pittsburgh Gazette.*

Chicago is no longer a Western, but an Eastern city. It is only 900 miles to the Atlantic coast, while it is 2,350 miles to the Pacific coast. Dividing the Union into east, centre, and west, each division is about 1,100 miles wide. The eastern division will embrace all the States lying east of the Mississippi river; the central, all the States and Territories between the Rocky Mountains; and the western, all the States and Territories between the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific coast. Somewhat the largest of these three great divisions is the central. And, astonishing as it may appear to those who have not examined the map carefully, the territory lying west of the Rocky Mountains contains as many square miles as the territory east of the Mississippi river, notwithstanding this comprises eleven Southern, all of the so-called "Eastern" and "Central" States, and all of the old "Northwest." The completion of the Pacific Rrilway has changed the former West into East and Central' and moved the West 1,200 miles toward thd setting sun. The actual West consists of California, Oregon, Washington, Nevada, Arizona, Utah, Montana, Wyoming, and the major portion of Colorado and New Mexico. It is hard to realize the truth that Chicago is an Eastern city, and that Illinois is not even a Central, but is an Eastern State.

Omaha which has always been regarded as on the western verge of the "Far West," is in fact 150 miles east of the centre of the Union! We are not surprised, therefore, that the citizens of that enterprising little place resent the imputation of being in the Far West. In short, this is a tolerably long "kentry," from East to West, and when the Dominion is "absorbed" the distance will be equally as great from North to South.

Railroads.

RAILROADS.

PITTS., FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY. On and after May 9th, 1869, Trains will leave Stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows.—[Train leaving Chicago at 5.35 P. M., leaves daily.] [Train leaving Pittsburgh at 2.10 P. M., leaves daily.]

TRAINS GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	EXP'S.	EXP'S.	EXP'S.	EXP'S.
Pittsburgh	645AM	900AM	210PM	130AM
Rochester	820	1040	320	325
Salem	1008	1235PM	505	480
Alliance	1125	115	535	545
Canton	1232PM	158	637	637
Massillon	1254	217	655	645
Orrville	132	253	735	718
Wooster	208	328	754	746
Mansfield	408	509	929	921
Crestline { A	445	530	1000	945
Crestline { D	600AM	550	1015	1000
Bucyrus	630	625	1041	1028
Upper Sandusky	720	709	1120	1057
Forest	753	737	1145	1127
Lima	910	853	1255AM	1230PM
Van Wert	1037	1008	201	137
Fort Wayne	1201PM	1140	330	318
Columbia	1257	1237AM	357	333
Warsaw	159	135	442	417
Plymouth	250	239	555	520
Valparaiso	430	411	723	633
Chicago	630	620	930	830

TRAINS GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	EXP'S.	EXP'S.	EXP'S.	EXP'S.
Chicago	530AM	540PM	550PM	430AM
Valparaiso	1022	1022	736	636
Plymouth	1136	1158	915	900
Warsaw	1230PM	1246	1005	1007
Columbia	1257	125AM	1046	1100
Fort Wayne	135	220	1120	1201PM
Van Wert	256	340	1232AM	127
Lima	354	440	122	240
Forest	458	546	233	418
Upper Sandusky	512	610	306	451
Bucyrus	555	702	334	544
Crestline { A	630	720	400	615
Crestline { D	640	740	415	1205PM
Mansfield	708	812	445	1223
Wooster	836	958	620	155
Orrville	900	1023	646	220
Massillon	930	1056	718	250
Canton	947	1115	734	305
Alliance	1030	1215PM	825	350
Salem	1100	1253	905	430
Rochester	1245AM	250	1045	555
Pittsburgh	145	350	1150	645

Youngstown, New Castle and Erie Express leaves Youngstown at 2:25 p. m; New Castle, 3:05 p.m; arrives at Pittsburgh, 5:45 p. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh 7:15 a. m; arr. at Youngstown, 10:40. N. Castle, 9:50 a. m;

Youngstown, New Castle and Pittsburgh Accommodation leaves Youngstown, 6:20 a. m; New Castle, 7:30 a. m; arrives at Allegheny, 10:10 a. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh, 4:30 p. m; arrives New Castle, 7:05 p.m; Youngstown, 7:50 p. m.

J. M. KIMBALL, *General Ticket Agent.*

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD. On and after May 10th 1869, trains will leave Stations daily (Sundays excepted) as follows.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXP'S.	MAIL.	ACCOM
Cleveland	830AM	1200PM	......	335PM
Euclid Street	841	1211	......	346
Hudson	943	104	......	448
Ravenna	1019	133	......	530
Alliance	1115	218	......	615
Bayard	1147	259	......	....
Wellsville	130PM	355	......	....

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXP'S.	......	ACCOM
Wellsville	835AM	355PM	......	....
Bayard	1010	508	......	....
Alliance	1115	555	......	740AM
Ravenna	1200PM	610	......	830
Hudson	1234	636	......	911
Euclid Street	125	719	......	1011
Cleveland	150	730	......	1035

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	EXP'S.	*	MAIL.	ACCOM
Bellair	545AM	730AM	150PM	450PM
Bridgeport	555	840	200	500
Steubenville	709	1136	308	630
Wellsville	815	140PM	435	....
Smith's Ferry	840	201	457	....
Beaver	....	....	....	....
Rochester	925	235	535	....
Pittsburgh	1035	340	640	....

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXP'S.	EXP'S.	
Pittsburgh	600AM	155PM	425PM	....
Rochester	710	255	540	....
Beaver	000	000	000	....
Smith's Ferry	732	324	600	....
Wellsville	800	412	700	....
Steubenville	951	515	....	705AM
Bridgeport	1050	623	....	830
Bellair	1060	645	....	839

* This is a mixed train to Wellsville and an express train from Wellsville to Pittsburgh.

TUSCARAWAS BRANCH.

Leaves	Arrives
Na Philadelphia, 830 a. m.	Bayard, 925 a.m.
B.yard, 1:10p.m.	N. Philadephia, 400pm

J. H. KIMBALL, General Ticket Agent.

NEW Goods for the Holidays.

B. S. RANGER,

BRIDGEWATER, PA.

IS WEEKLY RECEIVING A FRESH SUPPLY OF GOODS IN EACH OF THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS:

DRY GOODS.

Steubenville Jeans, White Woolen Blankets, Army Blankets, Bradley's Barred Flannels, Merinos, Alpacas, Delaines, Plaids, Bleached, Brown and gold-mixed water Proofs, Chinchilla Cloths, Woolen Shawls, Brown and bleached Muslins, Drillings, Tickings, Prints, Canton Flannels, Hoisery, Gloves, Buckshin mitts, &c.

Groceries,

Coffee, Teas, Sugar, Molasses, White Silver Dips, Golden and Common Syrups, Candles, Soap, Spice and Mince Meat.

Hardware, Nails, Glass,

Door Locks, Door Latches, Hinges, Screws, Table Cutlery, Table and Tea Spoons, Sleigh Bells, Coal Boxes, Fire Shovels and Pokers, Nails and Glass.

WOODENWARE.

Buckets, Tubs, Churns, Butter Prints and Ladles.

Linseed Oil & White Lead.

Boots and Shoes

FOR MEN LADIES AND CHILDREN.

Rifle Powder and Shot,

Blasting Powder and Fuse.

Flour Feed & Queensware.

ll heavy goods delivered free of charge.

By close attention to business, and by keeping constantly on hand a well assorted stock of goods of all the different kinds usually kept in a country store, the undersigned hopes in the future as in the past to merit and receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

B. S. RANGER.

dec23'68:1y.

DR. HARRIS'

Eclectic Summer Cordial,

Is an Infallible Remedy for

DIARRHŒA,

DYSENTERY,

CHOLERA MORBUS,

SICK STOMACH,

&c., &c., &c.

SINCE THE INTRODUCTION OF this Valuable Medicine to the Public it has never failed to give the most perfect satisfaction in every instance, and the proprietor authorizes his agents to refund the money in every case where it fails to effect a cure.

PRICE, 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

For sale by Druggists generally, or sent by express to any part of the country, on receipt of the price. Address—

HARRIS & EWING,
Wholesale Druggists, Pittsburg, Pa.
may5:3m.

Miscellaneous.

S. J. Cross & Co.,

ROCHESTER, Pa

ARE CONSTANTLY RECEIVING

NEW and FRESH GOODS.

THEIR STOCK

consists of a Full Assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HATS & CAPS,

Boots and Shoes!

NOTIONS IN GREAT VARIETY.

FARMERS AND MECHANICS TOOLS

all kinds Builders

HARDWARE.

NAILS PURCHASED BY 100 KEGS, AND FOR SALE AS LOW AS CAN BE BOUGHT IN PITTSBURGH.

All Sizes of

Window - Glass,

PAINTS,

Linseed Oil,

WHITE LEAD,

COLORED PAINTS

DRY AND IN OIL,

Cleveland White Lime,

CEMENT, &c.

A full assortment of

GROCERIES,

BACON & LARD,

FLOUR

of different grades delivered and

WARRANTED

We buy no inferior goods, but keep the best quality. [may19,1y.

Best Place to Buy

BOOKS

Rob't S. Davis & Co,

No. 193 LIBERTY STREET,

A few doors above St. Clair Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

BOOKS & STATIONERY

A Large Assortment of Standard Books

SCIENCE,
THEOLOGY,
RELIGION,
BELLES-LETTRES.

Sabbath School Books, School and College Text Books, Stationery and Blank Books,

Kept Constantly on Hand.

Country Merchants Supplied with every thing in our line at

Low Prices.

R. S DAVIS & CO.,
193 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh.
mar24:3m.

NEW GOODS!

Spring and Summer Goods.

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED A NEW STOCK OF GOODS OF THE

LATEST STYLES,

For Spring and Summer Wear

Gentlemen's Furnishing Good

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER

In latest and most fashionable styles, and at short notice.

WILLIAM REICH, Jr.,
BRIDGEWATER, Pa.
mar24:tf

NEW FAMILY GROCERY

AND

PROVISION STORE!

Rochester, Pa.

By COE & DARRAGH

WHERE MAY BE FOUND

Family Groceries and Provisions, Fish, Flour, Cheese, Butter, Lard, Bacon, Oil, Pure Cider Vinegar, Syrups, Molasses, Salt, Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Crackers, Tobacco, Cigars, Queensware, Willow-ware, Wooden-ware, and everything in their line, and they hope by strict attention to business, to merit a

LIBERAL SHARE OF THE PATRONAGE.

N.B.—All kinds of Country Produce taken at the market price.

COE & DARRAGH.

Rochester Oct. 1st. 1867—oct9'67:1y

NON EXPLOSIVE.

The New Light Petroleum Fluid

Gives twice the light of Carbon oil, and is safe under all circumstances.

Can Not be Exploded.

The undersigned are now manufacturing, and have for sale the New Petroleum Fluid, made by distillation, without the aid of compounds, which is gradually taking the place of Carbon Oil, in all places where introduced.

Agents wanted in every town. Send for Circular. Address,

J. J. PALMER & CO.,
No. 6 HAND STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

Hardware, &c.

STOVES & TINWARE.

O. R. ANSHUTZ,

DEALER IN

Tin, Copper & Sheet-Iron Ware.

ALSO

Keeps a Complete Assortment of

Fire-Fronts,

Grates, Cooking-Stoves

&c. &c.

Roofing, Guttering and Spouting

Done to Order promptly and on Reasonable Terms.

Particular Attention Paid to Job Work.

Jappaned and

PRESSED WARE

Kept Constantly on Hand.

Shop on the lower end of Third Street,

Beaver, Pa.

Call and Examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere. [mar10:tf

REMOVAL

AND

CLEARANCE SALE.

HAVING found our present store too small for our business, we will Remove to

311 LIBERTY st.,

about April 1st. To save trouble and expense of moving, we are now closing out our Stock of

HARDWARE

AND

CUTLERY

At Greatly Reduced Prices;

LINDSAY, STERRIT & EUWER,

337 Liberty st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

mar10 tf

FALLSTON FOUNDRY.

AND REPAIR SHOP.

Engines and machinery made and repaired in the best style. Having great variety of Patterns, I can with promptitude accommodate customers with almost everything in the casting line and at lowest rates.

Plough and Plough Castings,

of different patterns, including the Great Western, which speaks for itself wherever it has been used.

STOVES,

Cooking, Franklin and Heating, of the most popular Patterns, of all Cooking Stoves the GREAT REPUBLIC is the best as it takes little fuel, little room to do the most work, best baker, and most durable; taken altogether the best stove in use, In connection with the stove I have got up a

Patent Portable Extension Top,

which takes very little room, no additional fuel, can not get out of order, and not liable to wear out, dispensing with all Pipe, can be put on or taken off at any time and made to suit all stoves of any size or patterns.

In testimony of what is here said, I offer a few names of persons having used the Stove for some time:

1 Dr. Isaac Winans,
2 M. T. Kennedy,
3 Samuel Kennedy,
4 Robert M'Gowan,
5 John Watson,
6 Dr. Jas. E. Jackson,
7 Dr. J. S. Elliott,
8 Dr — Parker,
9 Dr. J. D. McCreary,
10 Milo W. Miller,
11 William Lyon
12 Andrew Morrow
13 Ross B. Evans
14 Capt. James Roney
15 Capt. J. S. Winans
16 Mrs Major Wade
17 Mrs. Geo. Fulton
18 H. T. Reeves,
19 A. G. M'Creary
20 James Conkle
21 Thomas R. Davis
22 Hugh Sheals
23 Capt W. Glenn,
24 Thomas Bradshaw, Sr
25 Milo Bradshaw,
26 Robert Bradshaw
27 Thos J Bradshaw, Jr.
28 Dixon Reed,
29 Milton Reed
30 Milo Reed
31 William Reed,
32 Joel Reed,
33 Mrs Thos Hunter
34 Johnston Laughlin
35 James Thompson,
36 Martin Knight
37 Richard Staley
38 William Rogers
39 Joseph McFerran
40 David Carr
41 Dr. — Moon
42 Solomon Frank
43 James Knowles
44 Judge Cairns
45 William Morrow,
46 Wm. Bickerstaff
47 Samuel Crossen
48 Joseph McDermitt
49 Mrs. Jas M'Dermitt
50 William Wagner
51 Rev B F Sawhill
52 Washington Kagle
53 John Y. Marks
54 Capt. A. M'Donald
55 Capt. M. M'Donald,
56 Wm M'Donald,
57 Mrs Nancy M'Donald
58 Alex. White
59 Mrs Lundis
60 William Grove,
61 Boston Grove
62 John Grove
63 Abner Morton,
64 John G Gibson,
65 Jonathan McKenzie.
66 Mrs — Russell,
67 John W. D. Smith,
68 S. S. M'Ferran,
69 John Jackson,
70 Benj. F. Pugh,
71 Samuel Kennedy,
72 Capt. Jas Johnston,
73 Benjamin Franklin
74 Jacob Longnecker,
75 James F. Couch.
76 Frederick Katarar,
77 Mrs Robert Andrews,
78 John M. Duncan,
79 Mrs. Thos. Middleton
80 James H Morton
81 David Lloyd
82 Thomas Beacom
83 John Dunlap
84 Andrew W. Jackson.
85 Samuel Taylor,
86 Hiram Stowe,
87 Mrs. L Patterson,
88 William Davidson,
89 Geo Shively,
90 Samuel Dunlap,
91 Rev. D. P. Lowary,
92 Robert Imbrie,
93 Geo. W. Hamilton,
94 Frank Wilson, Esq.
95 William Dunn,
96 George Wilson
97 Jason Richardson,
98 Maj E. Sankey,
99 Alfred Pierce
100 Austin Pierce
101 John Pierce
102 Mrs John Thomas
103 John Lowery
104 J. W. Funkhouser
105 James Thomas.
106 Robert Wallace
107 Daniel Maxwell
108 Thomas Morgan,
109 Dr. C. R. Tuttle,
110 Criss O'Rourke
111 Henry Fetter
112 Francis Houllet
113 Eli Seno,
114 R. L. Higgins,
115 Henrici & Lenz.
116 Michael Weyand
117 William Peteland
118 Rev Wm Nesbit
119 Henry Bradford
120 William Strock,
121 Joseph L. Blackmore

In introducing our stove we receive in part pay a great number of stoves recently manufactured and sold by other parties. These, as a general thing, are nearly new and embrace the newest and most improved styles now made, excepting those manufactured by myself. We will sell these at very low rates.

Having three first class engines on hand, of about fifteen horse power capacity, they are offered to the public at reasonable rates.

feb 17 '59:1y JOHN THORNILEY.

J. L. B. DAWSON,

Beaver Falls, Pa.

HAVING JUST OPENED A LARGE STOCK OF GROCERIES.

NOTIONS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HARDWARE,
GLASSWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
TINWARE,
NAILS,
DRUGS, &C.

Window Glass all sizes and double strength. Special attention paid to filling orders for large size window glass, &c.

Also,
LINSEED OIL,
CRUDE BURNING OIL,
BENZINE,
COALE'S PATENT DRYER.

Paints of all Colors, Ground, Dry and in Oil.

Purchasers will do well to call and examine our stock of Paints before purchasing elsewhere

Also, Choice Brands of Flour in Barrel and in Sacks. All kinds of Country produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Remember the place, first door above the Cutlery, Opposite side of street.

nov10'67:tf

LOOK HERE.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.—The undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he has just received a new stock of goods of the latest styles for Spring and Summer wear, which he offers at very moderat rates.

GENTLEMENS FURNISHING GOODS,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Clothing made to order on the shortest notice. Thankful to the public for past favors, I hope by close attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

DANIEL MILLER,
BRIDGE ST., BRIDGEWATER, PA.
mar 24:tf

Dry Goods.

DRY GOODS,

Fresh Arrival

NEW SPRING GOODS

AT

JAMES A. FORTUNE'S,

DIAMOND, ROCHESTER.

DRY GOODS,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

At Pittsburgh Prices. Call Early, and

SECURE BARGAINS,

As we can not be Undersold.

STAMPING AND PINKING DONE TO ORDER.

REMEMBER THE PLACE!

DIAMOND, ROCHESTER Pa.

JAMES A. FORTUNE.

P. S.—I have secured the services of Watt Gealy, formerly of Bridgewater.
mar31;1y

MOORE'S DRUG STORE,

IN BEAVER,

May be found the best assortment of

DRUGS,

Medicines,

CHEMICALS,

PURE

LIQUORS, WINES

And Brandies,

Paints, Oils,

AND

DYE STUFFS:

TOILET ARTICLES, SOAPS

BRUSHES.

PATENT MEDICINES

in great variety, all of the best quality, and sold cheaper than can be bought at any other Drug Store in the county.

Duponco's Female Pills, 75 cents per box; Cheeseman's, $1; Clark's, $1.

The Largest Stock of LAMPS & LAMP TRIMMINGS, LANTERNS, STATIONERY, WINDOW GLASS & PUTTY Ever offered outside of the city, at Moore's Drug Store, and sold cheaper than can be bought anywhere else.

Let those who doubt this call and see, and they will doubt no more.

1yall'67 J. MOORE.

Wall Paper!
Wall Paper!
Wall Paper!

OIL CLOTH!
Oil Cloth!
OIL CLOTH:

CARPETS,
CARPETS, CARPETS

Benj. Mulheim,

BRIDGEWATER, PA.,

Has just received a large stock of Wall Paper,

CARPETS,

Oil Cloths, Books, Stationery; all kinds of

Window - Shades!

Looking-Glasses, Trunks,

TRAVELING SACKS,

Satchels, Baskets,

Children's Carriages & Wagons.

All kinds of Toys, Fancy Goods

Also, An Extensive Assortment of

STEREOSCOPES

and

STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS

This is the largest and best selected Stock of Goods in the county, and bought direct from manufacturers, at the lowest price, and will be sold lower than elsewhere. BENJ. MULHEIM.
mar17:tf

MEYRAN & SIEDLE,

Successors to

REINEMAN, MEYRAN & SIEDLE;

No. 42, Fifth Avenue,

PITTSBURGH, Pa

Gold and Silversmiths,

and dealers in

FINE JEWELRY,

WATCHES, DIAMONDS,

SILVER AND PLATED WARE

Agency for all the best makes of

American Watches

SETH THOMAS' CLOCKS.

All kinds of watches carefully repaired and guaranteed. [may13:1y

BARGAINS IN

DRY GOODS.

J. M. BURCHFIELD & CO.

No. 52 St. Clair Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Are selling out their stock of

HOOP SKIRTS AT COST.

CORSETS at 75 cts, worth $1.

Figured P. K's. for 50 cts. worth $1.

Plaid Flannel for 28 cts., worth 37½

A lot of soiled blankets at $3.50 worth $5.

A lot of remnants for Children's dresses, cheap.

A FINE STOCK OF FANCY SILKS.

Gray Poplins, Plaid Poplinetts.

52 St. Clair, now Sixth st., Pittsburgh.

Dec. 10: may5: